The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Position of the New-York Republicans.

Letter from Senator Conkling on the Subject.

He Urges the Renomination of President Grant.

Speaker Blaine Answers Certain Slanderers.

Senator Scott on the South Carolina Kuklux.

Interesting General Political Intelligence.

SENATOR CONKLING'S VIEWS.

An Appeal for United Action on the Part of Republicans—Hearty Indorsement of President Grant—Corruption Denounced.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The following letter from Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING to Hon. J. A. GRISWOLD appears in the Troy *Daily Times* today:

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1871.

SIR: The view you take of political matters is my view also. Every sincere Republican can and must take hold heartily now for a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Why not? What is there to quarrel or falter over? Are Republicans in this State divided upon any principle at stake now, or upon any practical measure? We know that they are not. Will Republicans in the face of the enemy, and of such an enemy, too, refuse to stand by their cause, which is in effect to desert to the other side, merely because loaves have not come to their baskets, or fishes to their nets? Why, only a few years ago, it was an odious imputation upon any man to charge that his politics depended on spoils; and we cannot have deteriorated so much that men will plot against creed and cause now, only because the offices are too few to go round. Satan cannot entrap men with so coarse and bad a snare as this. A weak reliance of our opponents it is, as unworthy as the talk in Democratic and half-way newspapers about divisions and wars in our ranks. For my part, there is no Republican whom I cannot take cordially by the hand and labor with, shoulder to shoulder, in the work before us. How can any man feel less than this and yet believe as you and I believe, in the mission and usefulness of the Republican Party? Referring to your remarks about the approaching Presidential canvass, I am, as you know, heartily for Gen. GRANT. This would be my position even without my strong regard for him and confidence in him personally. He has made a better President than you and I, when we voted for him, had any right to expect, and he is a better President every day than he was the day before. He has given the country the best practical Administration in many respects we have had for a quarter of a century; and the people know it. Those who hold the securities of the country, and the property-holders in general, dare not run the risk of a Democratic President now. They want no swapping of horses at this time. With Gen. GRANT as the candidate, our success is assured; with any other candidate, success is not certain; and hence the renomination and re-election of Gen. GRANT seems to me a foregone conclusion. In the State of New-York, more than anywhere else, the path of the Republicans appears plain and their duty urgent. Here is the greatest free State in Christendom given over to rascals, a prey to a horde of thieves, who, infesting our chief City, disgrace humanity and mildew the Commonwealth by their pestilential profligacy. These plunderers have seized upon the State Government, the Legislature, and all the municipal agencies of the City of New-York, and hitherto they have tampered with our party organizations also, debauching and controlling them. The question facing us is whether this degrading flagitious sway shall cease or be perpetrated and fortified anew.

Every one knows that the fittest step toward remedy and reform is to nominate the best men in the Republican Party, and elect them to the Legislature and to the Executive offices of the State; and yet men stand talking about Federal patronage and differences among leaders, and personal feeling between individuals and the like! What have such things to do with the duty of this hour? What do the people care about them? What should they care? Of what public consequence are the personal aims, and objects, and mishaps of individuals? For one, if I can know how, by act or omission, I have given just offense to any man, I ought to go, and will go, and make any amends in my power. All who know you know that you would do likewise. But I insist that all who are in earnest should go to work and keep at work. It is high time to be done with unprofitable things, signifying nothing, and only productive of harm. The best way to do a thing is to do it. Talking may be good, but talking about what we are willing to do and what might be done when there is but one straightforward thing to do, is not near so likely to help the Republican Party as to take right hold honestly and squarely, as men should who believe in what they are about and mean it. We shall all be together in redeeming the State, I hope; and many good men will help who never helped us before.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

A Personal Explanation Called for by Persistent Slanderers—What He Owns and How He Acquired It.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 28, 1871.

To the Editors of the Maine Standard:

During my recent absence from home you published an editorial, holding me up as "a millionaire, rolling in luxury," and intimating, but not asserting, that I had procured my "enormous wealth" by reason of my connection with public affairs. The only fact you adduce to support your statement is that I pay a tax on a valuation of $37,000, including my real and personal estate. You then assume to add without qualification the following:

"This $37,000, however, does not include a large coal and land property in the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, nor a valuable interest in a Lake Superior copper mine, nor his princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000, or any other property."

As this is your statement, permit me to use the columns of the *Standard* to make mine. The public can judge which of us is the better entitled to speak in the premises.

I do not own any "land and coal property" in Virginia, and never owned a dollar of any kind of property in that State in my life. I own some shares in a land company in *West Virginia*, for which I paid $2,000 six years ago. I will be glad to sell it to you at that price today. I own no other property of any description in West Virginia.

I do not own "a valuable interest," nor any other interest, in a "copper mine at Lake Superior," or any other place, and never owned, directly or indirectly, a dollar in copper mines or copper stocks in my life. Can you give any authority for your statement to the contrary?

My "princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000," was purchased for $28,000. My official position required that I should keep house. The rent I would have to pay for a suitable residence was $5,000 per annum. This I could not afford. By purchasing instead, I get my rent for about $2,000, thus saving $3,000 per annum, and getting a better house with a chance for a fair advance in the value of property.

I do own a coal and land property in Pennsylvania, purchased near my birthplace at very low figures in the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1861—several years before my name was even mentioned for Congress. The income derived from this property and the advance in its value have given me a respectable competency, but not great wealth—making in the aggregate, with all I possess, but a small fraction of the amount you assign to me.

I claim to have been diligent in business, to have exercised fair judgment and to have met with average good fortune. My acquisitions, however, have been far less during the past fifteen years than those of many who have not worked so hard. My gains would have been far more, I have good reason to believe, if I had been out of public life, devoting my whole time and energies to my private affairs. If money were the sole, or even the great object in life, I would certainly resign my seat in Congress today.

If you know any fact that contradicts in the least any statement herein made, or if you have knowledge that I ever acquired a dollar improperly, I trust you will publish it. But if you have not such fact or knowledge, I rely upon your manly candor to confess it.

I address you this letter because I wish to disclaim all responsibility for the great wealth which you attribute to me. Every man in his community should act and give according to his means. I cannot afford to have property imputed to me which I do not possess.

It may seem untasteful (to me it is certainly distasteful) thus to discourse of my private affairs. But your singular and persistent intrusion into them leaves me no other course, in simple self-defense. I desire once for all to shield myself from that uncharitable conclusion, which assumes every calumny to be true, unless it is publicly denied and refuted. It is very rarely that I notice anything of this kind, and I assure you that I now write more in sorrow than in anger—sorrow that partisan opposition will seek for advantage by such needless and groundless assertions, touching the private and personal affairs of a fellow-citizen, merely because he happens to be in public life.

Other papers that have copied your article will, I doubt not, do me the justice to publish this also. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

Senator Scott's Appeal to the President in Behalf of his State—The State of Affairs in Spartanburg, York, and Other Counties.

The following is the letter describing the present state of affairs in South Carolina, which Senator SCOTT addressed to the President a few days ago:

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Since the return of the sub-committee sent to the State of South Carolina, by the Joint Committee of Congress, appointed "to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States," communications have been forwarded to me from citizens of Spartanburg and York Counties, and from the officer commanding the United States troops at Yorkville, which I consider is my duty to lay before you with this letter.

The Sub-Committee visited both these counties and took testimony in them. That testimony has not all been printed, but with this I forward the testimony of Rev. A. W. CUMMINGS, of Spartanburg and of Col. LEWIS MERRILL, relating to York County. That of Dr. CUMMINGS shows that from October last until July, when the Committee was there, outrages had been committed upon 227 citizens, whose names are given, two of whom had been murdered. This list does not embrace all the cases that have occurred, and the Deputy Marshal in that county testified that the actual number largely exceeds this. Some forty or fifty persons were before the Committee, who proved the outrages committed upon themselves and others by bands of armed men in disguise. The extent of this violence was so great that leading citizens of that county were informed that if any of the witnesses who testified were interfered with, or if outrages of a character similar to those proved were again committed, the fact would be reported to the President, that he might consider the propriety of exercising the full extent of the powers conferred upon him for the protection of citizens of the United States against such lawlessness. It is due to these citizens to say that they promised to exert their influence to repress disorder, and I have since seen published notices of meetings held for that purpose.

Before the Committee left, one witness, who had been examined, reappeared and testified that he had bought a gun, returned home, and had been visited by armed men in disguise, from whom he escaped, but who took his gun away and threatened to kill his family that they would kill him.

I forbore to report this case, hoping that the promises of leading citizens would be fulfilled, and be effective to stop further violence. On the same day that the Committee left Spartanburg the County Court assembled.

As an evidence of how far the State law is effective in reaching such offences, I quote an extract from the report of the Grand Jury, made under date of July 25:

"We regret to report that we have heard of a number of outrages having been committed in various portions of the county, but express the hope that the good and influential men in every part of the community will unite their efforts in preventing every infraction of the law and in assuring to all perfect security in their persons and property."

This is the notice taken of such a state of affairs as that presented by Dr. CUMMINGS' testimony. No man has yet been convicted or punished in that county for any of these offenses. Dr. CUMMINGS' letter of 10th inst. states that a number of outrages have been committed since the Committee left—one of them, as appears by the affidavit of Dr. BATES, of a most brutal character. One of the witnesses before the Committee is also stated to be now a refugee in Spartanburg, having been threatened with death.

Col. MERRILL's testimony gives the names of sixty-eight victims of violence in York County since October last, six of whom were killed; and shows the actual number to have been from three to four hundred. His letters and that of Hon. A. S. WALLACE, which I inclose, inform me that since the Committee left the Kuklux have renewed their deeds of violence and crime in that county; whipping inoffensive men "for no other cause than their political opinions and the color of their skin," and burning a negro school-house.

This state of insecurity was, I am satisfied, as great in Union County as in either of those above named, one witness having testified that the county was in effect under Kuklux rule, that no order issued by the Klan would be disregarded. As showing the state of feeling in that county, the number and power of the organization, and especially to give the views of those who think it no part of their duty to have such offenses as are committed by the Kuklux prosecuted, I submit to you the testimony of R. W. SHAND, Esq., a prominent Democratic lawyer of that county. I have no report of any renewal of violence in that county since the visit of the Committee. Information has been sent me of occurrences in Chester, Fairfield and Newberry Counties which would indicate that the cessation of lawlessness is but temporary.

The state of public sentiment in the counties of Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Chester, and York is such that, if these outbreaks continue, there is no hope of protection from the local tribunals, and I earnestly invite your Excellency's attention to the testimony submitted, with a view to action for the protection of those who have so long suffered without redress. The cruelties that have been inflicted in Spartanburg and York Counties are shocking to humanity, crimes that ought not to go unpunished in any civilized country. Their perpetrators are at large and unwhipped of justice. Although inquiry has been made in their midst, and the enormity of their crimes exposed, and the consequences of their repetition foreshadowed, the members of these lawless organizations have again resumed their arms and their midnight raids of brutality and assassination.

In these counties of Spartanburg and York crime has run riot with impunity; all warnings have been disregarded, and the efforts of the well-disposed citizens have proved unavailing. I submit whether the time has not come, in view of these facts, when the people of these counties, at least should be informed by proclamation that the limit of endurance has been reached, and that the whole power of the Government will be exercised to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Reluctant as I am to do so, the facts proven before the Committee in these counties, the state of feeling witnessed there, the warnings given the citizens, and, in the face of this, the speedy reappearance of the same criminal disorders which have been the subject of investigation, defying the execution of the laws, rendering life insecure and property of but nominal value, impel me, in justice to the suffering people who have endured so much, and in mercy even to those whose sympathy with or indifference to their wrongs may arouse a retribution more terrible than they dream of—a retribution I would go to any lawful length of power to prevent; all these considerations impel me to call your attention to all the facts contained in the testimony, letters and affidavits submitted, and to ask whether they do not justify such a proclamation as to these two counties as is required before the exercise of the power conferred upon you by the fourth section of the act of April 25, 1871.

As there are outrages reported in other counties, and there is some hesitation among the military officers as to their right to arrest persons found armed and in disguise upon the highways until after called upon by the civil authorities, let me also direct your attention to whether you have not the power of issuing explicit instructions giving authority under the third section of that act to the military to make arrests of persons found in disguise and armed, and to hand them over to the Marshal, directing the military officer to lodge such information with the United States District-Attorney as will enable him to proceed at once and obtain the evidence upon which to prefer indictments. Respectfully,

JOHN SCOTT.

Gen. Butler Again Corrected.

In his speech in Worcester, Mass., Gen. BUTLER undertook to set himself right upon the record so far as his charges against Gen. HAWLEY were concerned, and in so doing made a statement in relation to a citizen of Troy, which, at the request of the aggrieved person, the Troy *Times* thus disposes of:

"During that speech he said 'he had a statement from the chairman of the nominating committee of the Army of the James, denying the story emphatically that he did not dare to attend the reunion, and was asked not to deliver the address, and the chairman said that if it had been known that Gen. HAWLEY was an enemy of his he could not have been elected President of the Society of the Army of the James.' Gen. ALONZO ALDEN, of this city, was the chairman of the nominating committee referred to. He has never written a line to Gen. BUTLER upon the subject, and of course the statement quoted above is incorrect, and places Gen. ALDEN in a false position. A Major LOCKWOOD, of New-York, is said to have written such a letter to the General, but in this instance he did not know what he was talking about."

Ex-Assemblyman Montanye Again Explains.

Ex-Assemblyman MONTANYE, in a card to the Newburg *Journal*, again alludes to the "explanation" he recently gave the Port Jervis *Union*, and says:

"It was charged by the *Union* that in getting through one of the local bills for that village, last Winter, money was used. This is a mistake. Not a farthing was paid to any person. It is true that, in order to hasten a report from the Committee, it was tacitly understood that in case the bill should pass, the favor of expediting it should be *kindly remembered*. The bill passed, but not a farthing has ever been paid for it to any living person. This is the whole truth of it, in a nutshell; and I think it will appear to every unbiased mind like a huge effort to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. And right here I desire to add another word. It has been intimated by two or three Republican papers that I am anxious for a renomination this Fall. This, also, is a mistake. I do not desire a renomination, and have so stated to many of my friends."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Complete Official Vote of the State on the Constitutional Convention.

The complete official returns of the vote in North Carolina on the proposed Constitutional Convention, shows that it has been defeated by a majority of 9,245. The total vote is 181,259, divided as follows: For Convention, 86,007; against it, 95,252. The total vote at the last State election—that for Attorney-General in 1870—was 171,175, of which the Republicans threw 83,427 and the Democrats 87,648. The vote now for Convention falls 1,641 short of the Democratic vote then; and the number of votes against the Convention is 11,825 in excess of the Republican vote then. The vote against Convention is 1,466 less than that President GRANT received. The registered vote shows that 20,000 votes were not cast at the recent election. Forty six counties voted against Convention and forty-three in favor of it. Sixty Conservatives were elected to the Convention (to take their seats in case it were carried) and sixty-one anti-Convention candidates. These are the figures after they have been "arrayed" by the Democratic Commissioners of election, who threw out enough votes to defeat two anti-Convention men. Otherwise the delegates elected would stand sixty-three to fifty-eight. As the Convention is defeated, it of course makes but little difference, except as showing the irresistible Democratic tendency to fraud.

The Virginia Convention—Gen. Early's Speech.

The Richmond *State Journal* gives the subjoined report of the remarks of Gen. JABAL A. EARLY, declining to serve on the Committee on Resolutions of the Virginia Conservative Convention. Before the war EARLY was an Old Line Whig—a most uncompromising Union man. Immediately after the announcement of the Committee, Gen. EARLY arose, amid loud and prolonged applause, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I am a man of peculiar notions, and do not feel like suppressing all my thoughts. When I came to this Convention, I believed it was to be a meeting of white Virginia gentlemen, called together to discuss the present issues between the two parties. Those which formerly divided Whigs and Democrats are dead, but there are living issues the discussion of which ought not to be suppressed. My old friend here, (pointing to WM. SMITH) and myself may now agree upon fighting the common enemy, as we fought together during the war; but I see a determination to suppress the freedom of speech, to deprive myself and others of liberty to discuss questions which should be discussed—seeing this, although I will be with you when the fight takes place, I am unwilling to participate in any proceedings of this body, and must ask to be excused from acting on the committee to which I have been appointed.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Appointment of Postmasters—Routing Kansas Squatters—Weekly Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters: William Weldon, Iowa Falls, (reappointed); E. L. McAllislie, Champaign, Ill.; James W. Patterson, Humboldt, Kansas; Emerson A. Hough, Collinsville, Conn.; J. H. Taylor, Bozeman, Montana.

KANSAS SQUATTERS.

It is thought that executive measures will soon be taken, ordering the Kansas squatters who have settled on a portion of the Indian Territory to vacate it under certain pains and penalties, the land having been set apart for the sole use of the Indians.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $502,500.

SHIPMENTS.

Fractional currency	$555,800
Shipment of notes	1,155,500
Held as security for national bank circulation	364,153,000
Held for deposits of public money	15,691,500
National bank notes in actual circulation at this date	321,750,225
Internal revenue receipts today	672,062
Total for fiscal year	26,700,256

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Official Reports and Predictions Therefrom.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1871, 7 P. M.—The area of highest barometer remains central from Kentucky to Pennsylvania, but has extended remarkably north-westward and south-eastward. It has risen from Missouri to Lake Superior, with clear weather, except on the latter, where clouds and rain have been reported. An area of low barometer has apparently advanced westward, with cloudy weather on the coast of New-England. Increased cloudiness is reported from the South Atlantic States, and clouds and rain have very generally prevailed on the immediate Gulf coast, but are now clearing away, excepting southern Louisiana and Alabama. The barometer has risen on the California coast, and the temperature has risen slightly very generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather continues probable for Sunday from Michigan to New-England, and southward to the Gulf. No important change is probable for the immediate Gulf coast or the North-west.

Report of the Central Park Meteorological Department, for the Week Ending Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871, 2 P. M.

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean	30.074
Maximum at 9 P. M., Sept. 2	30.250
Minimum at 4 P. M., Aug. 30	29.582
Range	.668

THERMOMETER.

	Degrees.
Mean	71.1
Maximum at 3 P. M., Aug. 27	89.0
Minimum at 6 A. M., Sept. 1	58.0
Range	31.0

REMARKS.

	Inch.
Aug. 27—Rain from 6¾ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water	.31
Aug. 28—Rain from — A. M. to 1½ A. M.; amount of water	.16
Aug. 29—Rain from 2:40 A. M. to 5 A. M.; amount of water	.11
Aug. 30—Rain from 9¼ A. M. to 6¾ P. M.; amount of water	.54
Total amount of water for week	1.12

Distance traveled by the wind during the wee[k] 1,106 miles.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	61	66	72	77	76
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.18		30.26		30.22

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 64.

Mining in Utah.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Sept. 2.—Gold placer-diggings have been found near the Emma mine, and one man, in two days, washed out $500 worth of dust. Highly encouraging reports are received from Cottonwood; $200,000 has been offered for a mine that was discovered only two weeks ago. Sixty-two thousand dollars from the Pioche mine, and $10,500 from the Ophir mine, in silver bullion, were forwarded this week through the Wells-Fargo & Co. Express to New-York. The yield from the Tintic mine averages 250 bars of base metal daily.

The Citizens' Meeting on Monday.

The arrangements for the mass meeting of citizens, at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, are now complete, and it will doubtless be a very large and decisive demonstration. In selecting the officers and speakers, care has been taken to avoid party considerations as much as possible. The meeting will be called to order by Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., who will nominate Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, ex-Mayor of the City, as presiding officer. The speakers will be Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Hon. JAMES EMOTT, ex-Gov. EDWARD SOLOMON, of Wisconsin; ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq.; OSWALD OTTENDORFER, of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*; Hon. THOS. A. LEDWITH, and others.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Oriental Arrivals at San Francisco—Feeling Toward Foreigners in China—Affairs at the Corea—Production of Tea and Silk in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The special China mail steamer *Alaska* arrived last evening in thirty-six days from Hong Kong, and twenty-six days from Yokohama. Among the passengers are S. W. HYDE, for Europe, and P. A. RAMES, for New-York. The cargo includes 54,665 packages of teas, the largest quantity ever landed from one vessel in an American port. The freight destined for New-York, overland, comprises 33,747 packages of tea and 264 packages of silks; for Boston, 6,971 packages of tea; for Chicago, 4,487 packages of tea, and for St. Louis, 3 packages of tea.

Political affairs in China and Japan are generally quiet. In the City of Canton rumors had been industriously circulated that the Europeans intended poisoning the Chinese, causing much exasperation among the natives; but measures had been taken to promptly crush any uprising of the people. Great damage had been done by flood in the vicinity of Canton. The British war steamer *Ringdove* had returned from Corea with the two Englishmen captured by the Coreans from the wreck of the *Chusan*. They had been kindly treated; no indignity had been offered to them. The German, reported by the Chinese as having been captured at the same time, was found to have left with the Chinese, and it is supposed that the Chinese murdered him and invented the story of his capture by the Coreans to conceal their own crime. The Shanghai papers publish an authenticated letter from the Corean Government to the commander of the United States steamer *Wachusett* when that ship went up the river in 1868 to inquire after the crew of the ship *General Sherman*. The letter is friendly and conciliatory to the last degree, and had it been received by the commander at the time it was intended to reach him, the subsequent bloodshed would never have occurred. The letter was delayed for a few hours, and meanwhile the *Wachusett* sailed without it. The German iron schooner *Volador* has been wrecked in the Corean Straits. The crew escaped in the boats and were picked up after suffering great hardships. Japanese politics are quiet. The tea crop is abundant. The silk product is from 50 to 100 per cent. greater than for last year and of superior quality, but the high prices check operations.

The British steamer *Cleato* has been chartered at Shanghai at £5 5s., to bring 1,200 tons of tea to San Francisco, to go overland to New-York by railroad. A bark has also been chartered at the same place to bring green teas for the same destination.

PERILS BY SEA.

A Fierce Gale on the South Atlantic Coast—Heavy Damage to a Philadelphia Bark—Probable Wreck of a South American Brig.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Georgia information has been received from Savannah giving an account of damages sustained by the bark *Ada Carter*, from Philadelphia, bound to Havana, with a cargo of five hundred and twelve tons of coal and assorted merchandise. She encountered a terrific gale on the 25th of August, which continued till the 28th. The masts were cut away to ease the vessel, and by constant work she was pumped out. On the afternoon of the latter day the wind blew from the east, with a thick, heavy rain, and a heavy sea running, so that it was impossible to manage the vessel, and she drifted to the westward. In this situation she was fallen in with by the steam-ship *Liberty*, ninety miles south by east from Tybee, which place she reached on Wednesday morning in tow of the steamer. The bark is badly strained, and will have to be repaired at Savannah. She is 435 tons, and was built at Harpswell, Me., in 1862, at a cost of $22,000. She is owned by the Captain and others, and is partially insured for $4,000. Her cargo is not known to be insured. A part of the freight is insured. The *Liberty* left the Roads on Wednesday night for her destination. Capt. McMILLAR, of the steamer *City Point*, reports that on Monday last, a dismasted brig while in tow of a steam-boat went ashore on St Johns' bar, and has undoubtedly gone to pieces. The brig was from a port in Brazil, bound to Hamburg with a cargo of log-wood.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

New Silver Mines in Arizona—Failure of the Campaign Against the Apaches—Other Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, of Aug. 26, announce new and rich silver mine discoveries near Prescott. The campaign against the Apaches, owing, as is alleged, to the interference of the Peace Commissioners, is a total failure; but the campaign of the Apaches against the white settlements is prosecuted with successes encouraging to the savages. San Diego County, California, is again excited by fresh reports of attacks on the settlements by the combined tribes of southern California, and the settlers are forming volunteer forces.

A Pennsylvania Criminal in New-York—Requisition for His Surrender From Gov. Geary.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The *Evening Telegraph's* Harrisburg special says a criminal requisition for EVANS, the alleged defaulting war claim agent, was sent by Lieutenant of Police HARRY HOOPES, last night, to New-York. It will have to go to Albany first for the concurrence of the Governor of New-York. HOOPES went to Philadelphia on Tuesday night to serve a warrant for embezzlement, but there learned that EVANS was in New-York. Last night the proper affidavits were made before the Governor that EVANS was an embezzler and a fugitive from justice, and Gov. GEARY having, of course, no discretion in the matter, at once issued a requisition.

Entries for the International Regatta at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The entries for the Saratoga International Regatta, to take place on the 9th and 11th Sept., closed yesterday, with the following four-oared crews: Ward Brothers, of Cornwall, New-York; The Biglin crew, of New-York; the McKee crew, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; the Tyne crew, of England; the Taylor-Winship crew, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Dutchess County crew, of Poughkeepsie; the Buffalo Boat Club, of Buffalo. Single sculls—Henry Coulter, John Biglin, Joseph Kaye, of the Biglin crew; Ellis Ward and Gilbert Ward, of the Ward Brothers' crew; Bright, Kelly, Chambers, and Percey, of the Tyne crew; Joseph H. Sadler and Robert Bagnall, of the Taylor-Winship crew; John Halcum, of Cornwall, N. Y., and John McCready, of New-York City.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler—The Engineer and Fireman Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The boiler of the engine of the Cincinnati express-train, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road, exploded yesterday, between Hamelstown and Niantic, killing the engineer, named JOHN MOORE, and a fireman named MICHAEL CONNER, demolishing the locomotive and tearing up a hundred feet of the track. The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The fireman was blown over the tender and baggage-car and landed in the middle of the second passenger-car. The engineer was thrown forward nearly 200 feet. He lived about two hours, but could give no explanation of the cause of the explosion. The engine was one of the best on the road, and had taken water nine miles back. CONNER lived at Logansport, Ind., and MOORE at Springfield, Ill.

THE MOBILE WESTFIELD.

A Detailed Account of the Explosion of the Steamer Ocean Wave at Point Clear—Nearly One Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded—Many of the Victims Mere Children—Another Sad Story of an "Unsafe" Boat.

Yesterday's mails brought us full particulars of the terribly fatal disaster at Mobile, Ala., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 27, when, by the explosion of the steamer *Ocean Wave*, a large number of lives were lost, and very many persons wounded. When the population of Mobile is taken into consideration, the fatality is even more startling than was that attendant upon the *Westfield* explosion on a previous Sunday in this City. Eighteen deaths had at that time (Monday) been ascertained, while the number unknown was a matter of conjecture only, some of the many wounded who survived being injured beyond hope of recovery. Thus a large portion of the community was suddenly thrown into mourning; business, politics, pleasure, all were forgotten in the general distress and anxiety pervading the community. The excitement was more intense than on any occasion that has occurred in that city for many years, unless it were in the news of some great battle during the late war. Below we quote from the Mobile *Register* full details of the calamity:

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN MOBILE.

The community was shocked and startled Sunday night by the report in circulation that the steamer *Ocean Wave*, that left here in the morning with about 200 excursionists aboard, for Bon Secours and Fish River, had exploded her boiler at Point Clear. At first it was thought that the report might be untrue, but it was soon authenticated by Capt. JOHN PAYNE, who brought the news to the city, he being at the time about four miles from Point Clear, coming to the city in the sloop *Ida*. He saw a huge column of smoke and steam arise from the steamer, but heard no report, being to windward and a fresh wind prevailing. On his way to the city, Capt. PAYNE fell in with the steamers *Annie* and *Fountain*, and notifying them of the occurrence, they were headed for the scene of the terrible disaster. In the city the news spread rapidly and wildly and the streets were filled with people making their way to the river-front and anxiously and tremblingly awaiting the arrival of the steamers with the news and victims of the accident. Those having relatives aboard the *Ocean Wave* manifested their deep and pent-up feeling by an occasional outburst of grief, while women were running hither and thither about the wharves weeping.

ARRIVAL OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Though a sad scene, it was but the precursor of that which was evinced when, at about 11 P. M., the *Annie* and *Fountain* arrived at the wharves, bringing a portion of the dead and wounded. People were rushing toward the boats, fathers and mothers inquiring anxiously and breathlessly for their sons or daughters, and, in some cases, receiving the terrible news that they were no more. The excitement was intense, and it was with great difficulty that the Police force, nearly all of whom had been called from their beats, could prevent the swaying crowd from pushing aboard the boats. Every arrangement had been provided by the city authorities, surgeons and physicians; stretchers, wagons, carriages, &c., being in attendance. The majority of the dead and wounded, some eighteen or twenty, aboard the two boats, were nearly all taken to their relatives and friends, but a few wounded were sent to the hospital.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It appears that the steamer exploded at 5½ o'clock, just as she was about starting from the wharf at Point Clear, leaving her a complete and sudden wreck. The whole forward part of the boat was badly shattered, and it is feared that in the chasm made quite a number of persons now lie dead. The explosion was terrible, sending human beings and fragments of the wreck high into the air. Many who were uninjured jumped overboard in the excitement of the moment, and it is feared that some were drowned in this way, though quite a number were rescued from the water. The ladies were in the after portion of the boat, which was comparatively untouched, the force of the explosion being forward; yet it is painful to record the killing of Mrs. ELWARD, mother of Mr. JOHN POWERS, of the *Shakespeare*; Mrs. MARY HANNON, and two daughters of Mr. J. QUINLAN. In one creole family of seven, that of G. NICHOLAS, six were killed outright. The commander of the steamer, Capt. EATON, her pilots, PETERSON and GEO. CROSWELL, were killed. It is impossible at this writing—everything being in great confusion—to obtain anything like full and correct particulars of the occurrence and the casualties. The following is the list of the killed and wounded, which is far from being complete:

THOSE KNOWN TO BE KILLED.

Capt. William Eaton,
Mary Quinlan,
Ellen Quinlan,
George Croswell,
J. Peterson, pilot,
W. J. Provost,
Mrs. Mary Hannon,
Mrs. Annie Elward (Powers,)
Cornelia Dubroca,
Eliza Nicholas,
Agnes Nicholas,
Alex. Nicholas,
Oscar Laurendine,
Octavia Bernard,
Robert Anderson,
M. E. Homer,
Mrs. Pickett and son, aged about 12 years,
Wm. F. Coursan.

Two negro firemen badly scalded. A negro boy, living at Point Clear, was killed and his body recovered. Mr. S. C. MULDON was blown overboard, but managed to save himself, and was uninjured. Only three officers of the boat were saved. Every attention and care possible were devoted to the sufferers by Mr. and Mrs. SAMPLE, of the Point Clear Hotel, who were unremitting in their kind efforts. The Bay in the vicinity of the accident is still being dragged, and other bodies will no doubt be fished up, as there are quite a number of persons yet missing, and it is probable they are lodged in the *débris* of the sunken steamer. Many of the wounded are in a precarious condition, and the child of Capt. SMITH has died.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

The explosion occurred at 5:40 o'clock. I was sitting a little forward of midships against the engine-room door, on the starboard side. The creole portion of the passengers were on that side of the boat, forward. Capt. B. L. McINNIS, Mr. LOUGHRY, who stays at Barnard's, Miss KITTY ROACH, Miss ALICE BOULLEMET and I were all sitting together. The whistle, preparatory to leaving, had been blown about three minutes before, and the passengers had all got on board. The first intimation of the explosion I had was the shaking of the floor under me. I was blown back toward the stern against the wheel-house. I immediately recovered myself, and seized the lady next to me, and kept her from going overboard. I saw Miss BOULLEMET holding Capt. McINNIS by the hand, trying to pull him out of the water. A young man named SAM—(I regreat that I am unable to give you his full name, as he was very cool and heroic, went to his assistance and he was rescued. Mr. LOMERY, LOUGHRY, and PEREZ, a creole, and myself remained on the wreck to the last. I estimate the number of passengers at 130 or 140. I could recognize all the passengers, but being on the wreck all the time, I had no opportunity of seeing those who were saved. After leaving the wreck I recognized thirty or forty as having been passing us. I therefore inferred that the loss must have been very heavy. Major SAMUEL MULDON was sitting aft, and was thrown some thirty feet into the water. His son HARRY was badly scalded. When the people gathered around him the brave little fellow said, "Please do go and help those who are suffering. I can wait. Don't let them startle my poor mother." Mr. SAMPLE and lady did everything in their power to help the wounded, as did also the citizens generally. There was a large number of Creole girls on board, only one of whom escaped. I noticed a party of young ladies—all strangers—in charge of a young man from the city. I saw them all blown up. I saw one of the young ladies up in the air. I estimate the loss in killed and wounded at about seventy.

INCIDENTS.

The passengers aboard the steamer *Fountain* appointed a committee to call upon our citizens for subscriptions in behalf of the sufferers. A collection was taken up on the steamer, and the sum of $200 raised.

A babe about seven months old was found immediately after the accident lightly jammed in between two beams, kicking up its little heels and smiling, amid the dreadful carnage, perfectly happy and unconscious. In this condition it was found by its agonized mother, who was rushing frantically about, supposing her infant to be lost.

Mr. R. McKAY, a submarine diver, having volunteered his services to the acting Mayor, was sent down yesterday evening to Point Clear, and will scour the wreck of the *Ocean Wave* and its vicinity for the dead.

ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS.

It was my ill fortune yesterday to witness the saddest scenes I ever beheld. I witnessed a catastrophe in which helpless women and children were the chief victims. I saw their bodies frightfully mutilated, torn, scalded; some struggling, to the last, in the vain effort to escape from the overwhelming waters; some rescued only to prolong their sufferings for a few hours. I preferred to leave this task to your Col. FORSYTH, who was also present, but he is unwell, worn out with pen and paper, and he requests me to perform the duty. The *Ocean Wave* made, yesterday, an excursion to Fish River. She was advertised to touch at Point Clear, and this induced many persons to take passage on her for the Point. She did not touch, however, on her down trip, but went direct to Fish River. On her return she stopped at Point Clear, reaching there about 5 o'clock. The boat was made fast, and the band and part of the passengers went ashore. After remaining about a half hour, the boat blew her whistle to go, and the passengers ashore had just reached the boat when the explosion occurred. I was sitting in the eastern end of the hotel piazza, about sixty yards from the boat. A young girl, one of the passengers, attracted my attention by her tardy movement toward the boat. She was walking very slowly, though the boat was about to put off. She seemed to hesitate and look back. Then she started forward at a quicker pace, and was about forty yards from the boat when the explosion occurred. In that case there was safety in delay, for a half minute more and she would have reached the fatal spot. The boat gave out a queer, hissing sound, for some time before the explosion. Then came the report, followed by a rumbling, hissing sound. Fragments of timber and metal flew in all directions. The forepart of the boat and cabin was completely carried away. The chimney fell toward the stern of the boat, crushing the upper cabin. The boat immediately sank, with her bow submerged. The tide was rather high, and the depth of water around the boat was about seven feet. I knew, in a moment, that it must be a great disaster, and I hurried to the spot to see what I could do for the victims. I met a wild, surging crowd of consternated survivors hurrying from the scene, some wild with grief at the loss of relatives. Just under the boat were several persons, some swimming, some holding on to pieces of floating timber, and some who could not swim, alternately rising and sinking, soon to perish if help came not. I recognized J. M. LOMERY, Clerk of the Circuit Court, swimming very well, and he soon got out uninjured. Hardly a boat was to be had, until too late to rescue the drowning. The guests of the hotel and the residents turned out in a body, and rendered every possible assistance. Large numbers of boats were hurried to the scene, but they arrived too late to save the drowning. All was over with them in less than five minutes. But many of these were so badly wounded that they would have died, if rescued. Capt. WM. EATON, master of the boat, swam some time with both legs broken. A boat reached his body just too late, and it went down. A struggling woman had just gone down near the same spot. In the midst of such confusion and terror, it was impossible to have any plan executed. The guests and residents at the Point all acted notably; many of them plunged in the water, with their clothes on, and saved several from drowning. E. H. CALDWELL had the good fortune to save two or three children, who were immediately cared for by the ladies. The ladies, all unused to such horrors, worked incessantly in their ministrations to the wounded; everything that humanity could suggest or require was done. In a short time all the neighborhood of Point Clear and Battle's Wharf had gathered on the scene. Only two physicians could be obtained—Dr. THOMAS, of Battle's Wharf, and Dr. REYNOLDS, of Mobile, who happened to be there. They had but few medical appliances, and were overwhelmed with the work before them. They could only attend to the worst cases, leaving the others to the care of the ladies. Returning, for a moment, to my room, I found it filled with scalded children. Wilder scenes of grief were never witnessed. The frantic cries of the survivors, as they lamented for lost wives, children, parents, sisters, brothers, were agonizing to all who had human sympathies. To me, it was more painful to behold the badly wounded than the dead. The latter were, at least, at rest.

The number of passengers on the *Wave* is only conjectured, and so is the number of the lost. But the boat was certainly crowded, and it is safe to estimate the number aboard at over two hundred. Very many of these were children, and many little hats and bonnets came ashore to tell the tale of the little victims beneath the waves. How many were lost it is impossible to know. The number will probably never be accurately known.

A little after 8 o'clock the *Fountain* and *Annie* reached Point Clear, and as soon as was practicable to collect the killed and wounded and get them aboard, they left for the city. This morning three or four more bodies were brought out, but I could not ascertain their names. The officers of the boat were nearly all of them victims. Capt. EATON was killed. The engineer, JAMES MURRAY, and wife were both badly hurt. The pilot, Mr. WEBSTER, was badly hurt. The engineer and his wife were both in the engine-house. The force of the explosion extended upward and forward. All who were in the centre or bow of the boat suffered. Those in the rear generally escaped, except such of them as jumped overboard and drowned. The boiler was not so much exploded as it was torn open, with a long seam. It was so rotten as to literally tear open. If it had been stronger, so as to explode with greater violence, the destruction would probably have been greater. Scarcely a half of the passengers escaped unhurt, but the wounds of many were slight. About twenty-five of the dead are recovered, and probably as many more are under the water. These will not rise by the laws of nature until Wednesday, and then they will be so disfigured and distorted as almost to prevent recognition, and to render it impossible to coffin them. They should be rescued at once.

The *Ocean Wave* has for some time been considered an unsafe boat, and she has always been an unlucky one. A criminal responsibility rests somewhere, and it ought to be visited upon those to whose recklessness and incapacity it is attributable. The system of inspections everywhere is loose, careless and reckless, and the officers who give an official certificate of safety to such old shells of boilers ought to lose their official heads, if not their necks.

Mr. and Mrs. SAMPLE, proprietors of the hotel, deserve unstinted praise for their efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the victims. They furnished cots, mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows and such things in great quantities, which necessarily had to be brought to the city with the victims. The aggregate value of these is very great, and the loss one which they should not be permitted to bear alone. The families of the victims will not probably, in the absorption of their distress, think of returning these things. I therefore suggest to considerate friends and other persons, to see that these articles are returned to the steamer *Fountain*, without delay, for the proprietor. A meeting was held on the boat this morning, at which it was resolved to call at once upon the citizens of Mobile for assistance for the needy sufferers, and to pay expenses of doing what humanity requires of the occasion. Father RYAN came down last night, to give his spiritual care to the wounded and living.

Where all did so nobly, it is dangerous to discriminate, for fear of mistakes or injustice. But it may be safely said that DANIEL E. HUGER, Capt. THOS. COX and ANDREW WOODCOCK were conspicuous in their prompt, laborious and successful efforts, by which many of the wounded were rescued.

Attempted Abduction—Escape of the Victim.

Yesterday afternoon as the steamer *City of Galveston*, bound for Galveston, Texas, had cast off her hawsers, a young girl named MINNIE FREEMAN leaped from the after deck to the wharf, narrowly escaping a plunge into the water in the effort. Almost as soon as her feet touched the dock a woman, who had just before left the steamer, seized, and with violent imprecations threw her down, and commenced to beat her terribly. Officer SULLIVAN, who was on the spot, rescued the girl, and placed both under arrest. At the Station-house MINNIE stated that the woman (whose name is SAIDEE C. CLELLAND, a procuress, living at No. 108 West Thirty-first-street,) had, under fair and delusive promises, engaged her, with several other young girls, to go to Galveston to fill respectable situations, but just as the vessel started, by some means she learned the true character of the woman and her intention to send the girls to a disreputable house at Galveston. Nerved with despair and horror at this discovery she made the "leap for life." The other girls were carried off by the steamer. There were nine altogether. The woman was locked up and will be examined this morning.

Investigation of the Recent Escape of Convicts from Sing Sing Prison by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County, now in session at White Plains, visited the State Prison at Sing Sing, yesterday, for the purpose of making an investigation in regard to the recent escape of a dozen convicts. From 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 in the afternoon the Grand Jury were actively engaged in the discharge of that duty. They devoted considerable time to the inspection of the buildings and grounds, guard-houses, &c. Superintendent or Warden, Mr. RUSSELL, accompanied the Grand Jury in their movements, and was also examined. One of the keepers and two of the guards were likewise examined before the jury, but the character of the testimony taken was not divulged. The official stenographer, as well as other reporters, being excluded from the room. A number are understood to have expressed themselves unfavorably in regard to the management of affairs at the prison, feeling assured that a great deal of laxity of discipline existed; but on learning that by the present law only forty guards are allowed to watch the movements of the prisoners, and only twenty-five of these are available at a time; that there are only three guard-posts on the long shore front, they were only surprised that a far great number of convicts did not succeed in effecting their escape.

The present number of male convicts in the prison is 1,245 and 108 females, being an increase of twenty-five during the past month, and before the close of the present month it is believed that the number of prisoners will exceed 1,200.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Gastein Negotiations to be Explained to Disquieted Parties.

Demonstration in Behalf of Imprisoned Fenians in Dublin.

Carlist Insurrections to be Renewed on the Spanish Frontiers.

The Anniversary of Sedan Celebrated in Germany.

Sentence of Communist Leaders by the Versailles Court-Martial.

Suicide of Walter Mongtomery, the English Actor.

Death of Walter Montgomery, the Actor—The Gastein Negotiations—Changes in the Italian Cabinet—Amnesty Meeting in Dublin Today—A Communist Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—WALTER MONTGOMERY, the well-known actor, who had recently returned from a professional visit to the United States, committed suicide, last night, by shooting himself with a revolver. Mr. MONTGOMERY was married on the Wednesday previous to an American lady.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* states that the intention of sending to the diplomatic representatives of Germany abroad a circular communicating the character of the results arrived at in the negotiations at Gastein, has been relinquished. Reassuring explanations will be sent only where disquietude is expressed.

FLORENCE, Sept. 2.—It is said that some changes are to be made in the Italian Cabinet. DEVINCENZE will probably be appointed Minister of Public Works; RIBBOTTI, Minister of Marine, and GADDA, Prefect of Rome.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—An amnesty meeting will be held in Phœnix Park to-morrow, (Sunday,) and from present indications it will be a monster demonstration of the people of Dublin in favor of the pardon of imprisoned Fenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The condition of the Grand Vizier's health is again critical.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Herr VON ARNIM presented his credentials as diplomatic representative of Germany today to President THIERS. The court-martial at Versailles has sentenced M. BRISSY, a Communist leader, to suffer death.

Carlist Movements in Spain—Celebration of the Victory of Sedan in Germany—Boiler Explosion in England—Increase of Emigration from Liverpool—Marine Disaster.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Advices from the French frontier state that the Carlists have been ordered to report to their leaders on the 8th inst., and to be ready for a rising against the Government of King AMADEUS on the 10th inst.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The anniversary of the surrender of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the French Army at Sedan, is celebrated throughout Germany today by festivities of a patriotic character. The Bavarian Landtag, Chamber of Representatives, is convoked for Sept. 20.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A boiler exploded on board a bark, at Cardiff, yesterday, and the Captain and engineer were blown overboard and drowned. The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool during the month of August was 4,000 greater than in the same month of any previous year. The *Anna*, bound to Copenhagen, has been wrecked, and all on board lost.

Payment of the Third Installment of the French Indemnity—Sentences of the Versailles Court-Martial.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 2.—In the Assembly today M. TARGET proposed that the session be adjourned on the 15th instant until the 15th of November. M. POUYER-QUERTIER stated in confirmation of the reports previously published in the journals that the third installment of the war indemnity, amounting to half a milliard of francs, had been paid over to the Germans, and he implored the Assembly not to adjourn until it had provided ways and means for meeting the financial demands of the Government.

The Court-martial, having been deliberating with closed doors since 6 o'clock this morning, has just pronounced the following sentences on the members of the Commune brought before it for trial: FERRE and LULLIER are condemned to suffer death; URBAIN and TRINQUET to imprisonment for life at hard labor; ASSI, BILLIORAY, CHAMPY, REGERE, GROUSSET, VERDURE and FERRAT to deportation and confinement in a fortress; JOURDE and RASTOUL to simple deportation; COURBET to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs; CLEMENT to three months' imprisonment; DESCAMPS and PARENT are acquitted.

The European Mails.

The steam-ship *Deutschland*, from Bremen Sept. 19, and Southampton Sept. 22, reached this port at a late hour last night. The dates are more recent by two days than those of the mails by the *Java*.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two emigrant-cars and a baggage-car of the night express-train, westward bound, on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, were thrown from the track yesterday morning, near Linden Station. A lady, name unknown, had her neck broken, and seventeen emigrants were injured. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

It was discovered yesterday that the residence of Mrs. Gen. PRATT, on Hawk-street, Albany, had been robbed while the family were absent in the country. The property taken consisted of ear-rings, bracelets and other jewelry, and was valued at $1,000.

Almost an entire square at Meridian, Miss., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $100,000; partially insured. The buildings destroyed were mostly of wood. A large portion of the goods were saved.

In Cambridge, Mass., on Friday last, LIZZIE LOWELL, aged ten years, was killed, and MARGARET GOOD, aged eleven years, was seriously injured, by timber falling on them while they were "tilting."

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Coroner FORSYTH, the jury of inquest on the Eastern Railroad disaster held no session yesterday. The inquest will be resumed on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDMUND CLAMOUTH, alias De Dulan, a professed astrologer, was arrested at St. Louis on Friday for swindling Dr. WILEY and wife out of $3,000, by pretending to be a spiritual medium.

BARNEY KIERNAN shot and instantly killed TIM LYNCH, at the Democratic barbecue in Sacramento, on Friday night. KIERNAN had an old grudge against LYNCH.

The programme of the regatta at Montreal has been published. It comprises nine races. The four-oared race is for $1,000, and $250 to the second boat.

The American schooner *Harrison* was seized, on Friday last, off the coast of Nova Scotia, by the Dominion cruiser *Sweepstakes*.

Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD has been detached from the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

The journeymen horseshoers of Boston and vicinity are moving for an advance in their wages from $18 to $21 per month.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MODERN LIFE.

I sit in a quaint old garden,
  With weather-stained, warm old wall,
And over the blaze of the flowers
  The brown shadows cooling fall.

And the long lawns stretch before me,
  And I bathe my eyes in their green;
And the elms in the park stop swaying,
  For fear they should wake the scene.

And the tall white church on the hill-top
  Shines like a light-house tower;
And the sun seems to nod in heaven,
  As he drips out his golden shower.

And the grey-eyed wife is smiling,
  Half asleep, with her hand in mine,
To see how her baby is striving
  To make the short daisies twine.

And I sit in peace in the garden,
  And my soul has a sense of home;
And my brain is straining to bursting,
  Thinking whence cash may come.

—*The Spectator.* W.

THE THREE MASKED MEN.

"Yonder's the village, Barin," says my driver, pointing to a few spots of light that twinkle along the darkening sky-line; "and we'll be there in another quarter of an hour, if it please heaven. Lucky for us that it's not Winter-time, or we'd have the 'gray-coats' (wolves) at our heels before we got in."

"Are there many of them about here in Winter?" ask I.

"Many of them? A great deal too many. Why, it was only last Winter," he goes on, with a genuinely Russian love of frightening himself and other people, "that a sledge came into the village, which had been attacked by wolves close to where we are now, on a dark windy evening just like this one; and they gobbled up the driver and the horses, and everything but the sledge itself—and that was a good deal scratched."

"But if they ate up the horses, how did the sledge get to the village?"

"Ah, Barin!" answers the old rogue with a chuckle, "that's not my affair."

Our day's work has been a long and hard one, as may be seen by the smoking flanks and quivering nostrils of our horses, and the country through which we have passed is not such as one loves to linger over. Picturesqueness, in the ordinary sense of the word, is sadly wanting to Russia proper. All her best scenery is to be found in regions lately wrested from other Powers—Finland, the Caucasus, the Crimea. Nor is the monotony of her boundless plains diversified by that abundance of life which relieves the flatness of Holland and the Netherlands. Siberia is peopled at the rate of one inhabitant to three square miles. The vast prairies of Central Russia are little if at all more populous. The new railway from Kiev to Balta runs for at least half its length through a chaos of uncleared forest. The banks of the Volga, for leagues together, are silent and desolate as those of the Amazon. Along the whole course of the Lower Don, from Kalatch to within a few hours' sail of Rostov, there is not a single town—hardly even a village worth calling such—to break the monotony of the voiceless solitudes through which it flows. And even upon the famous "black soil," every spadeful of which is worth a king's ransom, one may travel for days without seeing a human habitation except a stray liquor-shop, or meeting a human being except an occasional robber.

And yet, to those who can appreciate it, few sights are more impressive than what the Russians expressively call "the bad steppe"—a limitless waste of desolate gray moorland, without warmth, without coloring, without life, like the corpse of nature in her winding-sheet. Nothing which imagination has conceived can equal the weird loneliness of this everlasting desert. The sea is of one color, but it has boundless life and motion. The great plain of the Dnieper, though lacking life and motion, has all the glories of earthly coloring in its measureless wealth of flowers. The very deserts of Arabia, grim and barren though they be, have a kind of delusive animation in the dizzy Walpurgis-dance of their wind-tossed sands. But in the dreary wastes of Eastern Russia, all these are wholly wanting. The bad steppe has no dimpling surface, no varied coloring, no waving grass, no tossing sands to break the endless level—nothing but a tremendous passivity, eloquent in its terrible silence, against whose gigantic inaction all the energies of man are as nothing; a gray, unending waste, wrapped in a sinister and deadly stillness, like some forgotten world blasted by the fire of heaven ere time began, and still bearing, through endless ages, the brand of gloomy and irrevocable desolation.

It is, therefore, not without a feeling of natural relief that I turn my back upon the great waste that darkens slowly around us, and watch the lights of the village coming nearer and nearer, till at length we scurry into the single street which it possesses, (almost deserted at this hour, through fear of the "Domovoï,") and halt in front of a long, low, substantial-looking cottage—the abode of the "stârosta," or head man of the village, with whom we propose to take up our quarters for the night. There is no lack of hospitality about the Russian peasant; and almost before my driver can explain who we are, I find myself seized by both hands and dragged into the house, my dusty coat and boots pulled off, and myself seated in the place of honor beside the immense stove, with a brimming tumbler of tea in front of me; while the driver, a little further off, lights his pipe with a complacent air, as if he took to himself some credit for my being there at all.

While sipping my tea, and munching the black bread wherewith my host's wife, a stout, fresh-looking woman of five-and-thirty, supplies me *ad libitum*, I glance round the room, which is merely an enlarged and ornamented copy of what I have seen in every hamlet on my road. The heavy cross-beams of the roof, the rough-hewn chairs and tables, the huge tea-urn—the gilt-edged picture of a saint in the far corner, with a small lamp burning before it—the enormous stove, on the broad flat top of which my entertainers are wont to sleep in Winter—the broad clumsy bed with its patch-work coverlet, are all there. And there, too, on the opposite side of the room, is the huge painted chest, barred and banded with iron, which is the Russian peasant's pride and glory, in which he keeps his Sunday clothes, and whatever valuables he may possess, and upon the painting and decorating of which he often expends a sum which it must have cost him many a hard day's work and many a supperless night to raise.

But even in their first hasty survey of the surroundings, my eyes have time to remark one object, which is the very last that one would expect to find under the roof of a Russian peasant, whose sole weapon is usually the short ax with which he chops his firewood, puts together his furniture, builds his log-hut, and occasionally splits the head of his wife or father. Just opposite where I sit, hanging upon a nail in the wall, is a large pistol, evidently unused for a considerable time, to judge by the rust which covers it. Our friend the stârosta, following the direction of my glance, gives a significant chuckle.

"There's something to look at, Barin," says he, nodding in the direction of the weapon. "You don't often see those toys in our shops, do you?"

"Well, indeed, brother, it's hardly the sort of thing one would expect to see so far from the town. Do you keep it to shoot the 'tarakans' [cockroaches] with?"

My host gives a hoarse bellowing laugh, at this not very brilliant joke, echoed by the shriller treble of his wife; and crossing the room, takes down the pistol from its perch, and lays it on the table. Some letters branded into the stock catch my eye, and holding it up to the light, I read "April 14, 1869." I look inquiringly at my entertainer for the answer to this enigma.

"I wrote that," says he, with the air of Coriolanus' "Alone I did it." "I can write, and read too, or I shouldn't be stârosta now. Ah! the first time I wrote my own name, I felt as grand as Ilia Murometz!

The worthy stârosta's enthusiasm somewhat tries my gravity, though I had already seen the same thing once and again during my travels in the interior. The Russian peasant's reverence for the power of "talking by making marks in a book" is almost superstitious; and I recollect being considerably amused at overhearing a rough-hewn fellow, with whom I had lodged in one of the remoter villages, after reciting, to an attentive circle, my feats in walking, running, climbing and leaping, wind up with: "And he knows how to write!"

"That was the day that I got this pistol," pursues my Amphitryon; "and good service he did me that day. If it hadn't been for him, I should have lost a good handful of money, and mayhap my life into the bargain!"

"Ah! how did that happen?" ask I. "This is just the time for a good story; suppose you tell me all about it before I turn in."

Nothing loath, my host knocks the ashes out of his pipe, recharges it, and clearing his throat vigorously, begins as follows: "You must know, then, Barin, that I had a cousin, Vasilli Masloff by name, who, instead of sticking to the village, as I did, was all for getting away to one of the great towns, thinking to push his way there, and pick up money as you would gather mushrooms in the wood. And, sure enough, one day he went off to Moscow; and after a time, I got word that he had managed to find work in one of the big German shops on the Kouznetski Most, (he was a famous hand at wood-carving and such like,) and that he was getting on pretty well; for as our proverb says, "Heaven helps the helpful man," and Vasilli was always one to stand on his own feet. And after that I had no news of him for a long time, and was beginning to forget all about him, when, all of a sudden, there comes to me one day a big package of bank-notes, and a letter with them, saying that Vasilli was dead, (may he gain the kingdom of heaven!) and had left me all the money he had saved—some two thousand roubles or so, (about £260,) which was a great windfall to a poor fellow like me.

"You should just have seen him that day, Barin," chimes in, laughing, the lady of the house, who has just finished her preparations for my further accommodation. "When he opened the packet, and saw the notes, he stared about him like a dog that's lost his master; and all the rest of the day he went about as if he didn't know where he was."

"Well, you needn't laugh at me, Vasilissa," retorts her husband, with a broad grin; "you kept on counting the notes yourself for an hour and more, and never counted 'em right after all!" And the two laugh in lusty chorus. "You may be sure, Barin," he continues, turning to me, "that I wasn't long in inviting my friends to come and rejoice with me over the good luck that God had sent; and by 7 in the evening I had all ready for 'em—the tea-urn boiling, the black bread and bacon laid out, a dish of salted cucumbers, and a half-gallon of 'vodka' (corn-brandy) into the bargain. Just as I'd finished laying out the table, (my wife had gone out to buy some sausage,) there came a knock at the door. Thinks I: 'There are my guests come already;' and I went to let 'em in. But when I opened the door, (heaven preserve us!) what should I see but three men in black masks, and the foremost of 'em with a pistol in his hand—this very same pistol that's lying on the table now."

"Oho! that pistol's a trophy taken from the enemy, then," remark I. "This begins to get interesting. Go on, pray."

"I'm not going to say I wasn't frightened," pursues the stârosta. "I was frightened, and very badly frightened, too, I can tell you. But before I could say a word, the foremost blackguard claps his hand on my shoulder, and says to me, in a voice that sounded as if it came down a chimney, 'Hand over that money you got this morning; quick, or I will send you where you won't come back again;' and I heard the pistol click as he cocked it. Well, as you know, 'When needs must, there's no time for brewing beer,' so I went to the big chest yonder, and out with the bank-notes; but, in handing them out, I managed to tuck two or three of them into my sleeve. The rogue counted them twice over, and shook his head.

'This won't do,' says he, catching me by the collar, 'We know exactly how much you got this morning, and we mean to have it all; so, out with what you've hidden, or it'll be the worse for you.'

Then all at once a thought came into my head, just as if somebody had whispered it to me; and I shook the bank-notes out of my sleeve on to the floor, so that they all flew this way and that way. The rogue, fearing, no doubt, that some of them might get lost, pounced upon them to pick 'em up, putting down his pistol, just as I thought he would. But the minute he loosed hold of it I snatched it up and shot him dead on the spot."

My driver gives a hoarse, chuckling laugh of intense enjoyment; while the stârosta, paused for a moment, in order to heighten the effect of his last sentence, handles the captured pistol with a belligerent air.

"Well done," put in I; "you tricked him very nicely. But what did the other two fellows do? Ran away, I suppose?"

"You may say that," replies the narrator, with a broader grin than ever: "they were gone almost before I could turn round. Well, when I found myself safe again, and the field clear, I felt so dazed that I almost thought I should have fainted; but I knew that there was more to be done yet, so I dipped my head in a pan of water, to clear it a bit, locked up the house, put the key in my pocket, and away as hard as I could go to the 'kvartalni,' (district police inspector.) But when I got there, he was not at home. They said he had gone out more than an hour before, and hadn't come back yet; so there was nothing for it but to go on to the next station, across the river yonder, and tell the kvartalni there. The minute he heard what had happened, he claps on his coat, calls three or four of his men, and away we all went back to my hut, where we found the dead fellow lying on the floor just as I had left him. The kvartalni's men pulled off his mask; and who should this be but the very police inspector I had been looking for! And the other two robbers, as I found out afterward, were the village postmaster and the priest. And now, Barin, here's your place ready for you; and may heaven send you a good night's rest!"
—*Chambers' Journal.*

Napoleon's First Meeting with Josephine.—Bonaparte has himself related how he made the acquaintance of Mme. de Beauharnais. A few days after the disarming of the sections, a child, between ten and twelve years old, came to Bonaparte to claim the sword of his father, once a General of the Republic, who had perished on the scaffold. This child was Eugene de Beauharnais. The General, touched by his tears, ordered the sword to be given him, and the next day he received a visit from Mme. de Beauharnais, whom he only knew by name, although she was the intimate friend of his protector, Barras. The silence which Bonaparte has kept with regard to this connection, and the share that Barras had in the ultimate resolution of Mme. de Beauharnais is easier to explain than his forgetfulness of the service done him the night before the 13th Vendémiaire. But the fact is none the less incontestible; it is certified by all trustworthy authority, and confirmed by Josephine herself, who, with her creole apathy, would perhaps never have made up her mind to the marriage if Barras had not added to her marriage-settlement the promise that Bonaparte should be made Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy. "Barras assures me," she wrote, a short time previous to her marriage, "that if I marry the General he will obtain for him the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy. Yesterday, Bonaparte, speaking to me of this favor, which has already caused some jealousy among his companions in arms, although it is not yet granted, said, 'Do they think I need patronage to insure my success? Some day they will be only too happy if I grant them mine. My sword is at my side, and that will carry me a long way.'" Bonaparte had a burning and violent passion for Mme. de Beauharnais, which was still further inflamed by his ambition; for he knew that the marriage would not only give him the position which he most coveted, but also an entrance into the society which till then had only responded to his overtures with excessive mistrust. To this affection—the only one, it is said, by which his heart was ever moved—he brought all the passion and fire of his impetuous nature. As for Mme. de Beauharnais, she felt, even in his presence, far more trouble and amazement than love. The genius which she saw sparkling in his piercing and imperious glance exercised over this amiable but indolent nature a kind of fascination which she yielded to with a secret terror, and, before surrendering herself entirely to its influence, she asked herself more than once if the extraordinary assurance evinced in every word of the General was not the effect of a young man's presumption, destined to meet with bitter disappointment. Her irresolution increased when she reflected on the difference of age between them, for Josephine's beauty was already declining, and the General was still a long way from the maturity of life. However, she succeeded in overcoming her scruples. The 23d of February, 1796, Bonaparte was named General-in-Chief of the Italian Army, and on the 9th of March the marriage took place. Carnot seconded his nomination in opposition to Rewbell, the patron of Scherer; but it was by no means he who proposed him, as is pretended in his "Mémoire of the 18th Fructidor." In the marriage register Bonaparte put himself down as one year older than he really was, which has given rise to doubts as to the exact date of his birth; and Josephine made herself four years younger, a double fiction suggested probably by a little feminine vanity on the one hand, and acquiesced in on the other, from a wish to restore some parity of age between them in the eyes of the public by means of an obliging falsehood. In the first line in the list of witnesses of the marriage, figured the name of Paul Barras.—*The History of Napoleon the First. By A. Lanfrey.*

"Towel Costumes."—The great novelty in traveling-dresses are the Baden-Baden towel costumes, that are literally made of the rough brown bath toweling, which we know better as Turkish. One of these suits was made in the form of a polonaise, body and skirt in one, very bouffante at the back, the sleeves rather of a large coat-sleeve form, trimmed round and down the front, round the neck and skirt, with four or five cross-cut bands of chocolate-colored cambric, the petticoat being of the same cambric, made with a succession of flounces; and, strange as it may seem, there was nothing at all *outrée* in the appearance, but it was rather warm and heavy. Various other species of toweling are now converted into polonaises, and worn over bright-colored petticoats. That useful material, chambertin, a kind of canvas cloth of a dark-brown holland color, is very much sold for traveling dresses for immediate wear, where no warmth is required. Among the prettiest style of make is the following: A skirt long enough to touch the ground, with a straight-cut flounce from the knee, put on in box plaits; at the edge of this a narrow cross-cut flounce, edged with white lace; the tunic trimmed with white narrow lace, and made to tie up the back, which is so easy for packing; a semi-tight-fitting jacket, the basques cut up in tabs, edged round with crossway tucks of the material laid on with piping, and edged top and bottom with lace. Brown hollands are always useful for traveling; they are made just now mostly with flat crossway tucks, and piped at the top, and are very easily washed and packed. Nearly all the jackets of such costumes are semi-tight-fitting. I have also seen several made with flounces to the waist, and over this a loose jacket, the basques cut in square tabs, and a ruching of the holland all round, edged both sides with lace. Still the polonaise is the fashion of the year; and, whether for traveling dresses or anything else, is most worn. Serges, for Scotland and anywhere where warmth is required, are still much in request, especially black. I have seen several trimmed with bands of the same, piped with red, and worn over a red petticoat; other black ones are trimmed with very broad black Russian braid and fringe. One of the old shade of naval blue I saw trimmed round the skirt and tunic with four rows of inch-wide braid, with loops of the same close together under the bottom and above the top row; an inexpensive and very effective style. Most of the jackets are made loose, and the bodies under them so arranged that they can be worn with or without them as they may be required. Poplin costumes for traveling are most fashionable; so are the woolen poplins, and nearly all these are trimmed with crossway folds piped at the top. The shades in woolen poplins are very pretty, particularly the grays, and slate colors, and buffs. Mohairs are very much improved this season, especially what are called the lustre mohairs, which are very bright, and wear better than anything. Pretty costumes of narrow-striped black and white mohairs can be easily made by people having sewing-machines, as most of them are trimmed with black woolen poplin, stitched on in crossway bands. Twilled mohairs and twilled bareges, (a new, thick, useful woolen material,) in two shades of brown, and black and gray, are stylish and useful.—*Queen.*

The Last Heads on Temple Bar.—In May, 1716, the head of Col. Oxburg, concerned in the rising of Mar, was placed above the Bar; and six years afterward it received a companion in that of Counsellor Layer, convicted of plotting the murder of King George. The last remained "blackened and weather-beaten with the storms of many successive years, until it became the oldest occupant. Infancy had advanced into matured manhood, and still the head repulsively looked down from the summit of the arch. It seemed part of the arch itself." For more than thirty years did Layer's head look down on busy Fleet-street; at last, one blusterous night, a friendly gust sent it rolling into the Strand, where it was picked up by an attorney, who took it into a public house close by, and there, according to Nicholls, it found a resting-place under the floor; while Dr. Rawlinson, the antiquary, who was anxious to become its possessor, paid a handsome consideration for a substitute foisted upon him as the genuine article. He, however, died in happy ignorance of the cheat, and was buried, in accordance with his desire, with the precious relic in his right hand. Before the lawyer's head fell from its spike it had been joined by two more, those of Townley and Fletcher, two of the '45 rebels who were done to death upon Kennington Common on the 30th of July, 1746, and their heads elevated over Temple Bar the day after. It was to these Walpole alluded when he wrote: "I have been this morning to the tower, and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a halfpenny a look." It was these heads that suggested Goldsmith's grim joke that so tickled Johnson's fancy. The two friends, both of whom were perhaps Jacobites in their hearts, had been meditating among the tombs at Poets' Corner, when Johnson had quoted Ovid's line "*Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis,*" (perhaps some day our names may be mixed with theirs.) As they walked together homewards, Oliver stopped at the Bar, and (in allusion to their own Jacobite opinions) pointing to the heads above, whispered: "*Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis!*" In 1766, a man was taken into custody for shooting at the Temple Bar heads with a steel cross-bow. He explained that his loyalty was so intense that he did not think death a sufficient punishment for traitors, and that he had relieved his indignant feelings by firing balls at the heads for his pastime of an evening. It was supposed he was related to one or other of the unfortunate men, of whose heads he had made targets, in hopes of obtaining possession of them. Upon the 1st of April, 1772, one of them was blown from its perch; the other did not long remain in solitary glory, and the Bar at last was rid of the executioner's ghastly trophies, although the spikes, or one of them at least, remained to remind passers-by of the tender mercies of the good old times, until the beginning of the present century.—*Chambers's Journal.*

"Conspicuous by its Absence."—The once favorite and happy phrase, "Conspicuous by its absence," has come to bear the same relation to public speakers and leading-article writers that the air, "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer," bears to the players upon barrel-organs. It was so "taking" that everybody marked it for his own; and during the time it was in vogue, it might truly be said of it that, in any speech or leading article wherein it did not appear, it was conspicuous by its absence. But it has paid the penalty of popularity, and its introduction, with intent to adorn and smarten up a public address, would be as deeply resented in the present day, as would be the interpolation of the supplicatory air from "Lurline" amid the choicer gems of modern barrel-organ melody. The Duke of Argyll brought it up the other night in the House of Lords, but he tacitly apologized for the indiscretion by using it with special reference to Earl Russell, whose paternity of the phrase he gracefully acknowledged. We are not desirous of robbing Earl Russell of his honors; but it may be interesting to point out that there is a familiar French expression which describes a thing as "glittering by its absence." We saw the phrase in use only the other day in a newspaper, which, writing of the Goodwood races, observed that, "*Les chevaux français ont brillé par leur absence.*" It is in constant colloquial use in France, and the coincidence gives birth to the suspicion that either the French language is indebted to Earl Russell for the suggestion of a metaphor, or that Earl Russell is indebted to the French language for the frame-work of a paradox. Whichever be the fact, there is no doubt that the English have got the better of it; for there is no comparison between the delicate perfection of our late departed favorite, and the narrow idealism of the French phrase, the retention of which in current use bears out, by analogy, the dictum of "Cornelius O'Dowd," that "plain women have the faculty of wearing better than pretty ones, whose earlier years were a round of homage and admiration."—*Globe.*

MERCATOR, THE PATH-FINDER OF THE SEAS.

The new German Empire has still other ambitions than the proud attainments of its armies in the late deadly struggle, which virtually gave it the rule of the Continent of Europe. Germania desires also to have its due influence on the waves, though it does not, like Britannia, aspire to rule them.

The consolidation of the various German States has given to the nation one fleet and one flag. Already German craft have penetrated the frozen region in quest of the northern passage and the Pole, while the commercial marine of the Fatherland is keeping up almost daily communication with our own great Metropolis.

The Baltic will ere long become a German lake, for even now a line of steamers starts from Stettin, on the northern shore of Prussia, and, touching at Copenhagen and the ports of Sweden and Norway, winds its way through the intricate passages of their seas, and thus reaches the Atlantic and our own coasts. A ship-canal is already projected through Holstein to the North Sea direct, which will give a short and rapid communication to all the Baltic ports with the broad ocean and the wide world.

In these hours of promise for the German marine, it is quite natural that her sailors should regard with increased interest and pride the history and fame of one of her own sons, who well deserves to be entitled the Path-finder of the Seas. When the mariner on the ocean would know whither his trackless way is leading him, and with what accuracy and success he is pursuing his journey, he resorts to his inseparable companion, the famous chart known as Mercator's Projection.

WHO WAS MERCATOR?

If we open an extensive collection of maps of any land, nearly the first one that will meet our eye will be Mercator's, giving us the earth on a plane surface, so that the most unlettered navigator can at once determine the distance from place to place in a straight line, and decide, for instance, that England's shortest route to her great possessions in Australia is directly across the Atlantic, our own continent and the Pacific Ocean.

To the novice this may seem a very simple thing, and quite unworthy of fame, but to the scientific navigator the skillful computation of the variation of latitude and longitude from the equator to the pole, stamps the discovery and the system of the chart as a work of immortal genius. It has stood for three centuries as a landmark in the history of science, and it is as popular and useful today as when it first gave to the early navigators the unerring means of finding their way on the trackless ocean.

Now, the Germans are proud to claim Mercator as their own, though he was born in the Netherlands, while his parents were on a hurried visit to that country. His home was on the banks of the Rhine, and there he lived and died, the greatest of early German geographers. Until his advent, the most learned men in his favorite science fell into the strangest errors, and it was reserved for him to initiate a reform in geography, and pave the way to an accurate passage of the seas.

But his patient labors have never received a fitting recognition until now, when his disciples in Germany have resolved to celebrate the third centennial anniversary of the appearance of the famous Mercator's Projection by erecting a monument to the memory of its author. This revival of interest in the old navigator has led the director of one of the first nautical schools of Germany, Dr. Breusing, of Bremen, to present to the world a history of his life, entitled *Gerhard Kremer, called Mercator, the German Geographer.* This is full of interesting details regarding the old veteran, and proudly states that when the Netherlands claimed the honor of his birth, that he himself would be none else than German, though for a while his cradle was rocked in the Low Lands.

According to the custom of that day, he translated his name into Latin on taking his place among scholars, and thus he became "Mercator." He was a man of deep religious convictions, and determined to devote a good portion of his life to combating the Aristotelian philosophy, which was then in vogue. As a means of support, he became a teacher of mathematics; and to sustain his increasing family he made mathematical instruments, and engraved maps. His interest in Biblical studies led him to publish, in 1537, a map of Palestine, and shortly afterward he presented the world with another of Flanders.

Until that period Gothic characters had been used on all charts, but with great inconvenience; he was the first to introduce the Roman characters for that purpose, which soon became universal. He was extremely successful as a scientific mechanician, and made globes and other scientific instruments for Charles V.

In 1546 he ascertained the variation of the magnetic needle. This fact had been observed by Columbus, in his famous voyage of 1492; but during the whole of the sixteenth century scientific men had no accurate conception of it, and Mercator was the first to call general attention to the fact. He was also the first to introduce the elements of the theory of terrestrial magnetism, and finally calculated the position of the magnetic pole, the determination of which he considered a matter of transcendent importance. The peculiar portrait that we present of him is taken from an old engraving, representing him with a terrestrial globe, on which he is measuring with his compass the position of the magnetic pole.

His next great work was a large map of Europe, which is unfortunately only preserved on a small scale, but which settled his fame as the greatest map-maker of his time. He was then called to the Chair of Mathematics of the famous Gymnasium of Duisburg, which he filled with great acceptance for three years, after which the Duke of Lorraine called him into his service to map out his land from a careful scientific survey.

Mercator was a man of the most varied talents, and seemed at home in every branch of science that in the least pertained to his favorite work. He was at once astronomer and chronologist, historian and theologian, mathematician and surveyor, map-drawer and engraver. And all these heterogeneous qualities he finally made subordinate to the great object of his life, which was the production of a cosmography or description of the universe, which should be a complete history of the heavens, of earth, and of man. The first volume of this appeared in 1568, on the subject of chronology, illustrated by many curious plates, and completed with a perfect harmony of the Gospels, showing that in all Mercator's labors his Biblical studies had a prominent part.

This was of great value for the period, but it was reserved for the following year for him to give to the world his famous chart, that was to form an epoch in the history of geography and navigation of the seas. Thence dates the reform in the science of chart-making, that presents no work of like import in all its history. After navigation of the sea had become possible by the discovery of the compass, the navigator could venture into the open ocean. But the charts that were to be his guide proved extremely unreliable, and only in rare cases did they lead him to his goal. Nothing seemed to come out right, and no chart-maker could make it do so until Mercator solved the riddle.

He found out the cause of the errors in the ancient charts, and invented the means through which alone they could be avoided; he not only presented the proper principle for the projection according to which marine charts must be laid out, but also gave full directions for its use. He illustrated the principles of his chart by explaining that his main object was to spread out the exterior of the globe on a plane surface, so that the position of all points might not only correspond to reality in latitude and longitude, but that also in respect to their direction and distance from one another they might be, as near as possible, like that of the surface of the globe. This important object he effected in the Projection that bears his name, in which the degrees of latitude are enlarged toward both poles in the same proportion that they hold in their relation to the equator. He gave a very clear exposition of the principles that guided him, and evidently showed that he was the first to comprehend them, although envious rivals have endeavored to rob him of this honor.—*Scribner's Monthly for September.*

Raising a Scandal.—I can give an anecdote to show the more plainly how M. de Talleyrand, in the midst of the most serious business, would make the persons who came near him contribute to his own pleasures. The day on which the Provisional Government was formed, the Archbishop of Malines appeared before M. de Talleyrand, and, showing some surprise that such a piece of machinery had been established without a place having been reserved for him in it, angrily inquired of the Prince what they proposed to do with him, for they could not leave him out at such a time. "Well, and who wants to leave you out?" said the Prince. "You can perform a most notable service at this very moment—have you got a white handkerchief?" "Yes." "Very white?" "Yes, indeed." "Well, show it me." The Archbishop drew his handkerchief from his pocket. M. de Talleyrand took it, and, holding it by one corner, made a kind of banner of it, brandishing it all round, with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" "You see that; now go out into the Boulevard de la Madeleine, and follow it to the Faubourg St. Antoine, waving your handkerchief all the way, and crying, 'Long live the King!'" "But, Prince, you do not consider; think of my dress; I have on my ecclesiastical robes, and my cross, and my order of the Legion of Honor." "That is just the thing; if you were not so dressed, you would have to go and put them on; your ecclesiastical cross, your toupet and powdered tonsure, will cause scandal, and that is just what we want." Who could believe it? The author of so many works, and some remarkable ones among them, one of the men who had most sense in France, M. de Pradt, came down Talleyrand's stairs to go and play this mummery. At first it succeeded well enough. He went along the boulevards, doing as had been suggested, and had, as was natural, picked up a considerable throng of rogues and curious persons, but when he came to the Boulevard Poissonnière, he came upon a stratum of Bonapartists, who charged the Archbishop and his train, and compelled him to retrace his steps. Jostled in his retreat, he was obliged to return his standard into his pocket, and throw himself into the by-streets, running as hard as he could back to head-quarters, in the Rue Saint-Florentin, where he arrived out of breath, and up to his eyes in dirt. The scandal could not be more perfect or more amusing. The Archbishop, faithful to his character, emphatically enlarged on his audacity and success. He related that he had, after all, won over a notable portion of the capital to the royal cause. Even if he had not gone beyond the Faubourg Poissonnière, it had really been an excess of boldness on his part to undertake alone an adventure which no one else would have attempted without some well-mounted squadrons. Besides he had not run away, and by his defiant bearing toward the mob he had shown that nothing would frighten him, the menacing looks of Bonaparte no more than the *civium ardor prava jubentium.* And M. de Talleyrand coolly heard him out, and answered, "It is just as I told you; so dressed you could not fail to make a wonderful effect."—*Life and Adventures of Count Beugnot, Minister of State under Napoleon I.*

Chinese Visiting Cards.—Visiting is made a most serious business in China, and every individual of respectability must have a servant to carry and present his cards. A Chinese card is not a white, glazed little bit of pasteboard, but a huge sheet of scarlet paper, with the name inscribed in large characters; the more mammoth-like the character, the more grand and respectable it is. Cards are of several kinds. There is the plain card, a single sheet of scarlet paper, with the name written or stamped nearest the right hand and topmost sides. This is employed on common occasions. Then there is the official card, mostly used by Mandarins on visits of ceremony. This is also a single sheet, and it contains the name, preceded by the entire title, written down the centre from top to bottom. Then, again, there is the full card, which is only produced on very grand occasions, such as New-Year visits, visits of congratulation or condolence. The full card is folded, and must contain ten folds. It does not give titles, but simply contains the name of the individual written in the right hand and bottom corner of the first fold, prefixed by the words, "Your stupid younger brother," and followed by the words, "bows his head and pays his respects." Where the person visited belongs to a generation senior to the visitor, the latter styles himself, "Your stupid nephew." If to two generations senior, the visitor writes, "Your more than stupid nephew." Should the individual visited belong to a younger generation, the visitor takes to himself the name of "uncle" instead of "nephew," retaining, however, the depreciatory appellative of "stupid." There are still further varieties of self-designation, according to the particular gradations of relationship; but those we have quoted will suffice to give an idea of the punctilious rules peculiar to Chinese visiting. We may add that the card last described is, as a matter of etiquette, always understood to be returned to the visitor, it being, presumedly, expensive to leave such voluminous proofs of regard with a number of friends.

Penetration.—Two stories illustrative of his (Shaftesbury's) sagacity and quickness are told in the rough memoir left by Locke. One is that he guessed the marriage of Clarendon's daughter to the Duke of York before it was suspected by others. "Soon after the restoration of King Charles II., the Earl of Southampton and he having dined together, at the Chancellor's, as they were returning home he said to my Lord Southampton, 'Yonder Mrs. Ann Hyde (for so, as I remember, he styled her) is certainly married to one of the brothers.' The Earl, who was a friend to the Chancellor, treated this as a chimera, and asked him how so wild a fancy could get into his head. 'Assure yourself, Sir,' replied he, 'it is so. A concealed respect, however suppressed, showed itself so plainly in the looks, voice and manner wherewith her mother carved to her, or offered her of every dish, that it is impossible but it must be so.' My Lord Southampton, who thought it a groundless conceit then, was, not long after, convinced by the Duke of York's owning of her that Lord Ashley was no bad guesser." It is to be inferred that this story was told by Shaftesbury himself to the narrator. There is a casual confirmation of this story in a note of Lord Dartmouth in *Burnet's History*, where it is said that Shaftesbury had told Sir Michael Wharton, who told Lord Dartmouth, that "he had observed a respect from Lord Clarendon and his lady to their daughter that was very unusual from parents to their children, which gave him a jealousy she was married to one of the brothers, but he suspected the King most." The second story is of Lord Ashley and Sir Richard Onslow having been invited to dinner by Sir John Denham, in order that he might have their advice about a project he had of marrying his housekeeper. The serious question having been formally opened to them for their opinion, Sir Richard Onslow was going to reply, when Lord Ashley interrupted him "by asking Sir John a question which, in short, was this, 'whether he was not already married?' Sir John, after a little demur, answered, 'Yes, truly, he was married the day before.'"

Lord Ashley immediately replied that there was no need of their advice, and begged to be presented to the lady. "As they were returning to London in their coach, 'I am obliged to you,' said Sir Richard, 'for preventing my running into a discourse which could never have been forgiven me, if I had spoken out what I was going to say. But as for Sir John, he, methinks, ought to cut your throat for your civil question. How could it possibly enter into your head to ask a man who had solemnly invited us on purpose to have our advice about a marriage be intended, had gravely proposed the woman to us, and suffered us seriously to enter into the debate whether he was already married or no?' 'The man and the manner,' replied Sir Anthony, gave me suspicion that, having done a foolish thing, he was desirous of covering himself with the authority of our advice. I thought it good to be sure before you went any further, and you see what came of it.'"—*A Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury." By W. D. Christie, M. A., &c.*

Capacity of the Negro.—As to the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zincke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never, in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uptake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippeau visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the South. "The colored girls in the highest classes," he says, "appeared in no way inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree of B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored men and ten young colored women. The principal of the college, in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils, and with regard to moral character M. Hippeau was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceable, well-behaved and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."—"*First Impressions of America,*" *by the Editor of the Leisure Hour.*

Old Satirical Prints.—The days of the Tudors and the Stuarts were marked by numerous examples of the use of caricatures and satirical prints in illustration of the politics, religious quarrels, dress, amusements, manners, and customs of the people. Such pictorial sketches, and the minor literary productions with which they were often associated, are valuable as keys to unlock the history of those times. Ballads, broadsheets, monodies, copies of verses, petitions, complaints, short poems, libels, trials, humorous satires, stinging epigrams; together with rude wood-cuts, pencil sketches, illuminated headings to manuscripts—all, if viewed aright, are historical memoranda of the greatest interest. Many of these queer old pamphlets and prints admit us in a notable way into a knowledge of the thoughts, habits, diet, peculiarities, homes, gossip, trades, and domestic economy of those who were emphatically the people. There are, for instance, in the British Museum, rich stores of prints and drawings, some in books, and some on single sheets of paper, full of such suggestive information. We may adduce (without going back to earlier dates) Bateman's *Cristall Glasse of Christian Reformation; wherein the Godlye maye beholde the coloured Abuses used in this our present Time.* It is a small pamphlet, published in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, and adorned with several little homely wood-cuts, illustrating sloth, envy, gluttony, wealth, pride, vanity, and many other evil things. It tells us something of the religious animosities of that period; that nearly all the persons who are concerned in the evil deeds are represented as popes, priests, monks and nuns; but apart from this there is a wonderful amount of detail to be picked up relating to dwellings, rooms, furniture, fireplaces, cooking vessels, apparel, and daily usages. There is a broadsheet extant, belonging to a later period of Elizabeth's reign, which illustrates the curious tendency of that age to visit shrews, scolds, and vixens with a mingled punishment of satire and vituperation. Whether these unfavorable specimens of womanhood were relatively more abundant then that they are now, or whether men were more inclined to disparage their wives, are delicate questions to solve; but true it is that satires of this kind were abundant in the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts. The broadsheet warns us thus:

"Who marieth a Wife vppon a Moneday,
If she will not be good vppon a Twesday,
Lett him go to ye Wood vppon a Wensday,
And cutt him a Cudgell vppon a Thursday,
And pay her soundly vppon a Fryday,
And she mind not, ye Divil take her a Saturday.
Then he may eat his Meat in peace on ye Sunday."

—*All the Year Round.*

Mottoes.—Sydney Smith's kind readiness in suggesting mottoes for his friends is well known; for instance, when a noble lady asked for a motto for the collar of her dog Spot, he was so good as to say, "Yes, certainly. 'Out, damned Spot!'" It would seem as if the proclivity to mottoes ran in the Smith family, for James was as ready as Sydney. Mr. Jesse was one day busy in preparing for the press his *Gleanings in Natural History*, when Smith unexpectedly burst in upon him. Jesse was greatly pleased. "My dear Smith," he said, "you have come in the very nick of time. I have been cudgelling my brains for a motto for my chapter on 'Crows and Rooks,' and cannot think of one. Can you?" "Certainly," said Smith, without the least hesitation: "here is one from Shakespeare for you:

'It is the caws, it is the caws, my soul!'"

Some one once suggested as an appropriate motto for the "Tractarians" the following, from "Love's Labors Lost:"

Nath.—Sir, you have done this in the fear of God, very religiously; and, as a certain father saith——

Holof.—Sir, tell me not of the father; I do fear colorable colors.

And for (Anglican) "Evangelical" people, such as are mentioned in advertisements as referees of "known piety," he gave this, from "Much Ado About Nothing:"

Dogberry.—No, thou villain, thou art full of piety, as shall be proved upon thee by good witnesses.

It has been reported that among the decorative carvings of the church at Hartford, Conn., erected in remembrance of the late Col. Colt, of revolving memory, representations of pistols are not infrequent; as if the Christian dispensation had promised "not to bring peace on the earth, but a pistol;" and the unregenerate of those parts call the edifice The Church of the Holy Revolver. Also, one of the same ungodly even suggested two mottoes from the Scripture, the one to be emblazoned on one hand of the desk and the other on the other, to wit:

Then Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot.—II. Kings, xiii., 17.

And:

Thou shouldst have smitten five or six times.—II. Kings, xiii., 19.

An uncle of Colt's was named Elisha, but he is not known to have suggested shooting to his nephew.

There is, moreover, an effigy of a white colt, jumpant, (isn't there such a heraldic term?) upon the weathercock of the same church, being the crest, in what is technically termed "canting heraldry," of the deceased Colonel. A debate arising upon the same, one person suggested the pale horse in the Revelations; but another, a zealous son of Erin, said that it was an additional allusion to the facilities of the revolver for peppering the foe. "Tis the White Horse of the Peppers!" he insisted.—*The Galaxy, for September.*

Neapolitans in 1828.—Card-playing seems to be the amusement of the fashionable people here at parties. I was at a party last night and counted ten tables. No refreshments are given; even at balls a glass of water is all that is asked for, and all that is offered. I have been at two balls and found nothing else. The people dance very well, but are the ugliest set of men and women I ever saw. Their teeth, owing to the air, are all decayed, and their complexions are very dark. Although the Neapolitans are remarkable for being the gayest and merriest of the Italians, and have most wit, yet, I have observed a general dullness and melancholy in the expression of their countenances, particular if you talk of Mount Vesuvius, when they drop their heads, and speak of it with sorrow, as if it had been sent by the Creator to punish them for being the greatest cheats in the world, which I believe to be the fact, even in the presence of the burning sulphur, and everything that may strike terror by its appearance, or horror by its consequences. Though the mountain is always smoking, and belching forth its fires before their eyes, and raining its fiery showers almost upon their heads, the Neapolitans are still the greatest rogues upon earth, and the veriest cut-throats.—*Life and Letters of William Bewick.*

EASTERN LYRICS.

From Stoddard's New Volume of Poems, "The Book of the East."

Day and night my thoughts incline
  To the blandishments of wine;
Jars were made to drain, I think,
  Wine, I know, was made to drink!

When I die, (the day be far!)
  Should the potters make a jar
Out of this poor clay of mine,
  Let the jar be filled with wine!

They knew me at the tavern,
  No face so well as mine,
And in the drinking-cellars,
  The king of all good fellows,
  A worshiper of wine!

They lift me on their shoulders,
  Those merry friends of mine;
And long as they are able
  They pass me round the table,
  Like some great skin of wine!

In the market-place one day
  I saw a potter stamping clay;
And the clay beneath his tread
  Lifted up its voice and said,
  "Potter, gentle be with me,
  I was once a man like thee!"

A SMUGGLER FOR ONCE.

One bitterly cold morning in December, I, John Curnon, stood leaning upon the gate of my little garden, gloomily thinking over the badness of trade. I was what they call in our parts a "jouster;" that is, I kept a horse and cart, and went about the country jousting or selling fish.

For several weeks there had been nothing doing; indeed, so bad a season had not been known for years, and my wife Mary, the old horse and myself were getting unpleasantly nigh starvation. I could have borne this if I had had to bear it alone; but Mary had been a valued servant in the parson's family and not used to roughing it, and it cut me to the heart to see how thin and pale she was getting for want of the necessaries of life, which I did not know how to get. Poor girl! weak as she was, she was the bravest of the two. Many a time when I was almost in despair, her loving arms would be thrown round my neck, and she would bid me cheer up and bear my troubles like a man; and I have answered that if I could bear them as patiently as a woman it would do better still.

While standing at the gate, puzzling myself what to try that I hadn't tried already, I saw Tom Davies, a cousin of mine, coming along the lane, looking as sleek and comfortable as a well-groomed horse. It had always been a mystery to me how Tom lived, for let trade be ever so bad, he never seemed to suffer, but was well clothed, and looked jolly and happy.

He was always civil; but as he stopped now to give me the time of day, he noticed how queer I looked; and though I'm not given to talking of my troubles, his sympathy loosened my tongue, and I told him how there wasn't a morsel of bread in the cupboard, and I didn't know how to put any there.

He took a few whiffs of the short pipe he was smoking, eyeing me hard the while, and then told me that if I could keep a secret, he thought he could put me in the way of earning a trifle. I was ready to promise anything when I heard this; and when I assured him that I would be as secret as the grave, he bade me bring my old horse to Ridler's Cave on the following night, punctually at twelve. He would be there to meet me, but I was to ask no questions. There might be a trifle of risk in what I should have to do, but nothing wrong; at least, Tom saw no harm in it, though others might.

"It's smuggling!" I said to myself; and I thought of Mary, who would sooner die than know me do anything that was not just right. I was about to say no to Tom's offer; but Mary's wan face rose up before me, and as I remembered how biting want was dragging her down to her grave, I grew desperate.

"I'm your man, Tom, risk or no risk. I'll be there to my time, never fear me."

He grasped the hand I held out, left a shilling in it, and with a nod walked on, leaving me with a weight on my conscience that had never rested upon it before. All that day and the next, I could not meet Mary's eye without feeling as if I were hiding a crime from her.

When evening came I told her I was wanted for a little job of moving at the next village, and should not be home till late. She never doubted the tale, but smiled, and kissed me when I went away leading old Bob by the bridle, and fancying that I had never seen a darker night, nor heard the wind moan so dismally before.

Ridler's Cave is situated in one of the most lonely parts of the Cornish coast, and there is not a house within a couple of miles of the spot. After riding for about half an hour, I came out of the lanes on to the beach, and another mile or so along the foot of the cliffs brought me to the cave. As I rode into it I heard a voice say cautiously, "All right, John, the boat will be here directly;" and I was not sorry to find Tom Davies mounted on a cob alongside of me.

Handing me a flask with some brandy in it, he bade me take a nip; at the same time telling me with no little glee that the "coasties" were napping, and we should do them jolly!

After waiting some few minutes we heard the regular click of oars in the rowlocks, followed by the grating of a boat's keel on the shingle.

We rode out, and soon had several parcels strapped on either side of the horses; then with scarcely a word spoken we set off, Tom giving me instructions where to leave my load, and adding that it would be as well to part as soon as we got off the beach.

Away we went, but only to find out first—just as we quitted the shore—that the Coast-guardsmen were not napping after all; two of them sprang upon us from behind a boulder, and clutched at the horses' bridles; but the creatures swerved, and that saved us.

"Spur for your life!" muttered Tom in my ear, at the same moment riding his staunch little cob right at the men. I saw one of them roll over on the sand, while the other jumped aside shouting to us to stop, but we never paused until we were some distance down the lane leading from the beach. Then Tom pulled up. "We must part now," he said. "Keep to the right and ride hard, for they will cut you off if they can where the lane winds toward the coast; but give the nag whip and spur, and you will be there before them. Off with you!" and so we parted.

After Tom had left me I began to remember how awkwardly close to the shore the windings of the lane brought it, and how easy it would be for swift runners to take a short cut across some fields and come up with me. Bitterly I regretted being led into such a dangerous affair; and telling myself with clenched teeth that for Mary's sake I wouldn't be taken, I rode on more furiously than before.

The nearer I got to the sea, the more I dreaded a surprise, and it seemed as if I were so long threading the ins and outs of my road, that they must be the first to reach the spot where I anticipated danger. Suddenly I was seized with the idea that if I could leap the hedge I might evade them, and quick as thought I put Bob at the dark line of thorn bushes that loomed ahead, just where the lane made the last sharp turn toward the beach.

I remember the rising in the air, the crash through the top of the hedge, and my own fall, which was followed by the most unearthly yell it is possible to imagine—a shriek that seemed to die away into the bowels of the earth. Then a hundred stars danced before my eyes—there was a strange dizziness in my head—all grew dark and I knew no more.

How long I lay before coming to myself I cannot tell; nor could I recollect, for a considerable time after my senses returned, what it was that had happened. Numbed with the intense cold, I was lying on my back with the wind shrieking above me; but where was the horse? and what meant the awful yell I heard after taking the leap?

I found that I was lying on a slope, and turning over on my right side I reached out one hand, intending to lean upon it and raise myself. To my horror I grasped nothing, for—it makes me shudder to think of it—I had turned over into the mouth of a partly disused pit. Already I was hanging half within it, and while struggling to recover my balance, could feel myself slowly but surely slipping further into the hideous gulf yawning to receive me. I gave one cry for mercy, and grasped wildly about till I succeeded in clutching one of the boards with which the shaft was lined. In another second my body had slid down with a jerk that nearly wrenched my hands from their hold; but the strength of despair was in that clutch, and I held on. Then a deathly faintness crept over me as I thought of the depths below, and imagined myself falling, falling helplessly into them. The strain upon my arms became intolerable, and to ease it I tried to insert my toes between the crevices of the boards, crying frantically but faintly for help the while, though the sound of my own voice startled me, it was so strangely hollow. As I raised myself a little, a piece of the rotten wood broke off, and for a dreadful moment I was hanging by one hand; but ere my quailing heart could give another fluttering throb I had regained my grip, and found foothold too. More than this I dared not venture in that profound darkness, but I told myself that I was comparatively safe as long as my aching limbs would sustain me. When they failed I knew that I should go down—down—down—until I lay a mangled corpse by the side of the poor horse whose dying cry still rings in my ears.

Those were minutes of horror, and I believe I must have gone off my head a bit, for I fancied that fearful sounds came wailing up from the pit, and that some invisible power was trying to drag me down into it. Then a temptation assailed me to let go, to end at once the anxieties of my life and the pain and terror I was enduring. But the poor pale face of Mary—Mary who was watching for me at home—rose before my eyes, and with renewed strength I held on, and prayed to Heaven to save me.

As if in answer to the prayer, a gleam of the moon's light broke through the murky clouds, vanished, and then shone out again so clearly that I was able to perceive the ladder not many feet away. As cautiously as my cramped limbs would permit, I worked my way toward it, and before the clouds gathered again, I was kneeling on the bank above the pit, saved!

Cold, weary and sad, I made my way home without interruption, and told Mary what had happened. As she hung about my neck shivering and sobbing, she made me promise that I would never again be drawn into anything that my conscience told me wasn't just right; and thank God I am able to say that, come fair weather or foul, I have been faithful to my word.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

SHAKES.

Every body in and around Norway Flat was acquainted with Shakes. Shakes was every one's favorite, and every one's laughing-stock. What his real name was, no one on the Flat, excepting the Postmaster, knew or seemed at all anxious to ascertain. In outward appearance, he was a specimen of debased humanity. Debauchery was indelibly stamped upon every feature. It was deemed a rare sight to see him with a clean face. Streaks of gray forced themselves through the accumulations that clung to his long matted locks and untrimmed beard. A coarse blue woolen overshirt, with tattered sleeves, covered his back, from whence many doubted whether it had been removed since the day he first put it on, in Griffin's store, twelve months ago. His duck pants had completely lost their original whiteness, and were tucked into a well-worn, much-patched pair of gum-boots. The veritable felt hat, worn by him in '52, still maintained its usual position on the side of his head. The only change it had apparently undergone since then, was that a piece of an old rubber coat now constituted the crown.

Shakes' history, outside of the precincts of Norway Flat, was wrapped in complete mystery. Even the time of his arrival in the camp was unknown. Brown, the proprietor of the "Occidental"—Norway Flat's principal hotel, drinking and dancing-saloon—and also one of the pioneers of the place, asserted, "Shakes bummed around here when I fust 'rived, in '52." It was generally believed that he hailed from the temperance State of Maine. Shakes, however, was no "temperance man" himself; to the contrary, he had earned the unenviable reputation of being an inveterate "whisky bummer." No one had ever known him to pass a single night on the Flat "out of his cups." It is true that these constant imbibings had so enfeebled his system as to cause him to readily succumb to its influence.

A lonely log-cabin stood on the hill-side. Shakes owned it, and professed to be its occupant; but seldom, if ever, crossed its threshold. The bar-room of some one or other of the numerous drinking-hells was his home; the floor, a bench or a faro-table, was his bed.

Although a slave to his appetite for intoxicating liquor, none of its vendors on Norway Flat were much the richer for having Shakes as their customer. It was seldom that a coin passed from his hands to the barkeeper's drawer; but drink he must have, and somehow or other he always managed to obtain it. The manner in which it was obtained was but a secondary consideration to him. Nothing was too humiliating or too degrading for him to do for it. When begging failed, strategy was immediately resorted to, and in this he was invariably successful. He would enter the saloon, go up to the bar with thumb and forefinger inserted in his pocket, and address the bar-keeper thus:

"I say, bar-keeper, hurry up; give me a brandy straight."

The bar-keeper would first cast a glance at the position of the hand, and then tender the bottle to Shakes, who would unconcernedly drink. "Here's luck," and retire from the counter without paying.

"Ho, Shakes!"

"Eh?"

"Come and see me."

"No, thankee; don't feel like it now; jest had un."

And the bar-keeper learned that he was duped once more, but dared not attempt to punish his deceiver. The indignation of the entire camp would most assuredly fall upon the individual who dared to abuse Shakes. He was Norway Flat's "privileged character." "Likes his whisky, I know; but he's a harmless, good-natured old devil for all that," was the sentiment universally expressed by the members of that little mining community.

Inebriate as he was, Shakes was not indolent. He was always, in sunshine or rain, engaged in chopping cord-wood, or in riving shakes—long shingles; from which latter occupation he received his nickname. The sun rose on Shakes entering the woods; it set upon him making a "bee-line" for the "Pony Saloon." Fire-wood was worth $5 a cord, and shakes $16 a thousand, in those days, on Norway Flat. Shakes always chopped from two to three cords per day. Three dollars a cord he paid "Billy the boatman" for hauling it, which, of course, considerably diminished his earnings; still, there was a good margin left. How it came to pass that he should always be poor, could never be satisfactorily explained. His condition of being, what he termed, "flat broke," was patent to all, and was considered another of the mysteries of his peculiar life that no one cared to solve, and accepted unquestioned.

Norway Flat, since the time of its discovery in '52, had continued to be a prosperous mining camp. The fabulous yield of many of its claims had been reported in the columns of the leading newspapers of the civilized world. Numerous opportunities had been offered Shakes to become the possessor of ground of a promising character, subsequently proving rich. Mining, however, possessed no attractions for him. There existed no affinity between his nature and the excitement of the average gold-miner's life. He never owned a foot of mining ground, "and didn't intend to," he was accustomed to say; "I go fur the sure thing." Even when the Wake-up Jake Company struck a two-ounces-to-the-pan prospect, Shakes declined staking off the adjoining ground, then vacant, and upon which he was at the time chopping wood. That same piece of ground afterward proved the richest spot on the whole Flat, nearly 1,200 ounces being obtained from it as the proceeds of one day's washing. This lack of enterprise—this disinclination to venture—was supposed to be the morbid offspring of his dissipated career. The only things for which he appeared to have any care were his axe, cross-cut saw, and frower. These constituted his entire stock in trade, and for them he cherished something bordering upon affection.

Shakes was viewed as one of Norway Flat's fixtures. It had been settled long ago in the minds of its inhabitants that his bones would decay in the little cemetery on the knoll overlooking the Flat. The idea of his removing was never for a moment entertained by any one in that secluded community. Shakes and Norway Flat had grown up with one another. Norway Flat was Shakes' home. If he possessed a home elsewhere, he had never been heard to speak of it.

The Winter of '59 had set in. It was about the middle of November. The ground was covered with several inches of snow. The tinkling of sleigh-bells was heard in the distance, and the little town on the Flat was instantly thrown into a commotion. It was all occasioned by the arrival of "Barnard's Monthly Express." The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every-day life at Norway Flat; for be it remembered that the era of wagon-roads and railways had not then been inaugurated, and communication between that mountain retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain. Among the anxious faces awaiting the opening of the little wicket of the Post-office and the distribution of letters appeared that of Shakes. Shortly afterward he was observed intently perusing a letter.

"Dam'd 'f I don't make tracks fur hum," he suddenly exclaimed, and as suddenly bade farewell to Norway Flat and its surroundings.

That evening Shakes was missed from his usual haunts, and it soon became generally known that he had left the Flat. This was an unprecedented episode in Norway Flat's history. Nothing had ever occurred before to disturb its uniform equanimity, excepting the shooting of Red Alick by Russian Bill in a moment of frenzied excitement, produced in the heat of a discussion as to the merits of the parties then engaged in the Crimean War. His departure was the universal topic of conversation around every fireside and in every bar-room in the camp. The speculations as to the cause were as varied as they were improbable.

The thermometer at Brown's that evening indicated 15° below zero; but no fears were harbored in the mind of any one as to the safety of the one who had so unceremoniously left the camp "homeward bound."

Weeks passed on, and nothing had been seen or heard of Shakes since his departure. Norway Flat had almost forgotten him. Brown, the landlord of the "Occidental," was standing in his doorway, gazing abstractedly at the distant windings of the "down country" trail. It was only the previous day that a prospecting party had passed along it from the Flat, bound for the deserted mining camp of Diggers' Delight, situated about ten miles distant. His thoughts naturally recurred to their departure and prospects. Suddenly, his quick eye detected in the distance a group of men slowly trudging toward the Flat, and was somewhat astonished to recognize in them the prospectors of Diggers' Delight returning, bearing with them a heavy burden. The news soon spread that Shakes had been found dead at Diggers' Delight. It was evident that night had overtaken him there, and that he had determined to spend it in one of the deserted shanties. The fire-place had been filled by him with wood, ready for the match; but it remained unkindled. Why, no one could answer. The verdict of all who heard the story was that he had fallen a victim to the severity of the weather on the evening of the day he left the Flat, or, as they expressed it, "friz dead."

In an inside pocket of a vest worn underneath his ragged overshirt, a packet of letters was found, all of which were written in the same handwriting, and addressed to "James Wilkinson, Esq., Norway Flat." Sundry photographs were also discovered in the same pocket—one of an aged lady, another of a woman in the prime of life, and the rest of three beautiful girls of from ten to fifteen years of age. All the letters bore the same post-mark, "——, Me." Each envelope was indorsed in pencil mark, "Recd. (date), J. W." One of them was indorsed, "Recd. Novr. 17, 1859, J. W." That was the day that Shakes left Norway Flat. Its contents explained the mystery of his life and poverty, and ran thus:

——, MAINE, Aug. 30, 1859.

MY DEAR JAMES: Your last remittance of $250 has been duly received, and the mortgage on the farm is now paid. * * * Have you not impoverished yourself to keep us in comparative luxury? We have wanted nothing. * * * Mother is ailing and rapidly declining. Doctor says she cannot possibly live through the coming Winter. She longs to see you, James, before she dies. * * * Emma, Annie, and Getty are all well. * * * O, James, do come home at once; if not, I shall sell the place next Spring, and come to Norway Flat myself.

Your affectionate wife,

ELLEN WILKINSON.

The bright side of Shake's character, which he had so carefully concealed from the sight of his fellow-men, was here revealed. And he had now gone to another home to receive his reward.—*The Overland Monthly, September.*

WILKIE AND HAYDON.—WILKIE was mentioning to me something about the material or vehicle he painted some parts of this picture with, and HAYDON, laughing, stopped him, saying, "No! now, WILKIE, don't pester BEWICK with that," and added to me, "Every man, I suppose, must have his hobby, and WILKIE's hobby is, and always has been, *vehicle*. He has been running after this mystery, this *ignis fatuus*, ever since he began to paint; and like Sir JOSHUA, who did the same thing, he will always and forever get further and further from the objects of his search, and there will be a pretty lookout fifty or a hundred years after this, when his pictures fade, or crack, or turn black, or do something to astonish and disappoint posterity." WILKIE laughed and said, "Well, well, it is after all an important matter." "Yes," replied HAYDON, "it is important to be contented with what has already been found to stand the test of time."—*Life and Letters of William Bewick.*

A DOWN-EAST DEBATE.—The bustling little President announced that the debate was next in order, and that the subject for the evening was, "Man—has he physically, mentally and morally improved within the last century, as illustrated by the people of Cranberry Centre, and in the growth of our town?" The first speaker was the distinguished founder of the Club, Hephiah Mann, coach-driver. You should have seen the painful primness with which he had got himself up for the occasion. At least half a bottle of Dr. Harrison's Hyperion Hair-oil must have been represented by the pasted condition of his thick red locks, which were plastered behind, and fairly plastered to the sides of his face. He wore his "Sunday-go-to-meeting" suit of black alpaca coat and waistcoat and gray home-spun trousers; his cravat was yellow with black spots, and reached across over the lapels of his coat, and he wore an imitation rose-bud in his button-hole. He got up with great composure, and went into his subject with Yankee directness and vigor. He didn't believe man had degenerated in either respect, but had improved. He didn't know so much, though, about the physical improvement. "The folks who lived a hundred years ago," said he, "didn't eat so much pastry as they do nowadays. Pastry ain't good. It disturbs your digestion. Then there's pork. Who'll tell me that pork ain't bad? It'll do in Winter, when we want more fat stuff; but in Summer pork is poison—deny it who can! Wheat ought to be ground, and eat, bran and all, oughtn't it now?" For which reasons Hephiah, on the whole, decided that man, as represented by the Cranberrians, had physically degenerated, but not morally or mentally. He sat down amid great applause, after a thrilling peroration about "our forefathers, who fit in the revolution of liberty," and was succeeded by Zenas Slader, a tall, thoughtful-looking youth, with bushy hair and a hatchet face, whose clothes hung somewhat too loosely about him, and whose shoes sang a creaky song, or rather creakily trumpeted his approach as he made his way to the front. There arrived, he assumed a somewhat belligerent attitude, and, in the travail of his thought, frowned upon his auditors. Zenas had been teaching school for a year or two, and was the lawyer's clerk and destined partner, and felt, it is needless to add, great self-confidence. "What is't," he burst out suddenly, "'s made us grow so, if we ain't improved? Look at the factory down the road—was that there a century ago? No! Look at them churches—when was they built, I sh'd like t' know? Well, I do know, and so do you—three on 'em put up within three years. Why, what was this village a hundred years ago? I've heard tell that there was only a hundred folks here in revolution times. Go out into the road and look at the boys. Do they act as bad's they used to? The old folks tell us how the boys and gals used to 'cut up' when they were young. They don't 'cut up' so now, do they? Wall, then. Of course we ain't perfect—of course we ain't. But I was readin' the other day how MILES STANDISH, the old Puritan soldier, used to swear like a good 'un, and yet was a holy man; and Gen'ral ETHAN ALLEN, he used to swear; and they do say Gen'ral WASHINGTON swore now and then. Do any of our first men swear neow? Does Squire Pickering swear? Does La'yer Sweetin' swear? Does Parson Pike swear? No, they don't. Waal, then. I agree with friend Hephiah—pork ain't good, and pastry certainly ain't good. But we ain't so bad off, even if they ain't, be we now?" With which crushing *argumentum ad hominem* Zenas sat down in triumph. Several of the other village hopefuls pursued the debate with vigor, much after the style of the two I have sketched, often eliciting laughter and applause by their homely humor and their patriotic rhapsodies. When the speaking was finished, the President put the subject to the audience to vote upon it; whereat the optimist villagers almost unanimously decided that man, as exemplified in Cranberry Centre, had certainly progressed in the triple advantages of physical, moral and mental well-being.—*All the Year Round.*

WOOD-PIGEONS.—Game-keepers and naturalists are agreed that the wood-pigeon is, after all, the worst of the farmers' foes. It has hitherto enjoyed a sort of indirect protection, inasmuch as its natural enemies—the kite and hawk—have been well-nigh exterminated, and the gun tax effectually discourages the efforts to destroy it which were once made by the ordinary rustic. As the season is now commencing when the bird begins to be injurious, it may be as well to offer some inducements for its pursuit. Of course, every one knows that the wood-pigeon is good eating; indeed, a "quist with a red herring in it" is regarded by west country folk as the greatest of table delicacies. But every one does not know what Mr. WALTERS has learned in China—namely, that its flesh composes the mind of him who partakes of it, and enables him to do with little sleep. Moreover, "its foot and leg bones have the very delightful quality of exciting affection between husband and wife. If on the fifth day of the fifth moon the husband takes one of these bones and the wife takes one, each putting the bone in a basin of water, one from the left and the other from the right side, the two bones will come together and float together, thus indicating a long and happy union to the parties trying the experiment."—*Land and Water.*

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Why encampments of the New-York militia cannot be held is just now attracting considerable attention, as State troops are everywhere around us going into camp, with great glee and considerable success. The Governor has always taken a deep interest in the military resources of the State, and it is to be regretted that his staff should now be so opposed to encampments. These officers are very happy to appear at balls in the Winter in the gorgeous uniform of their rank, or at a review in the Summer, especially when it can be held at Saratoga or some other resort. They are, however, much averse to the discharge of their proper duties. Gen. MCQUADE served honorably in the late war, but now he is apparently more at home in calculating majorities at Police Head-quarters on an election night, than in looking after the interests of the National Guard, for which he is handsomely paid. What use is the militia, if it is not to be properly educated? Are we to again wait until a war is suddenly thrust upon us before we begin to educate officers?—for really that is what our National Guard amounts to—a school for officers. How many line officers are there now in the State service who could assume the command of a regiment, and manœuvre it at a brigade drill or review? Yet this is what we need, for if a war was to be entered into by the United States our militia line officers would naturally rise into field positions and the rank and file enter the volunteer commission. We know of more than one instance during our late war where a studious militia officer kept a regiment together and educated the officers, except the Colonel, who would not learn, until finally the regular officers recognized his merit, and secured his promotion. If yearly encampments were held, how different would be the result! Skirmish drill and picket duty could be learned in a practical manner, battalion and brigade movements could be entered into without any fears about the space of ground at hand, and all the practical details of camp life could be learned in a manner not readily to be forgotten. There are not many members of the National Guard who could not be made available for line officers, as the barrack drills are generally strict and thorough. What we need is an opportunity to instruct the officers in the school of the brigade or division, and such knowledge can only be properly imparted in the open country. The promptness and decision displayed by our local regiments during the July riots shows the material of which our militia is composed, and it is a burning shame that better opportunities are not afforded for extended movements. The knowledge gained by so many thousand officers during the war is being rapidly lost to the country by the march of events, and it is not probable that many who achieved distinction in the battles of 1861-5 will be available again, as the lapse of time will remove them by death. Therefore it behooves our State authorities to see that the ignorance be not repeated in the future.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, went to Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, to visit Company B, Second N. J. N. G., and had a good time. Capt. McGowan had a large force under his command, and the invasion was participated in by Capts. Banta and Healy, Lieuts. Heintz, Burns, and Heizman; Quartermaster Riker and Adjt. Murphy. Major Gilon of Gen. Ward's staff, accompanied his old command as one of the guests. The excursion proved a delightful one, and we understand that one or two of the New-Yorkers surrendered as captives to their fair friends who were encountered during the progress of events.

The Forty-seventh Regiment has nearly completed their arrangements for the reception of the New-Haven Grays and Blues, who are coming to Brooklyn on the 13th inst. The programme, as arranged, is as follows: The New-Haven companies will be received at the boat, Peck-slip, at 3 o'clock P. M., by a detachment of the Forty-seventh, composed of Companies A, B and E, and escorted to the armory, where they will be informally received and provided with a collation, after which they will be dismissed until 7½ P. M., at which time they will reform and proceed to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., to receive the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, at 8½ P. M. After joining the Twelfth, a short parade will be made through some of the principal streets, and afterward proceed to the armory, where the guests will be entertained at a dinner. The next day the Forty-seventh and the guests proceed by special train to Rockaway Beach, where a dinner will be given, the party to return from the Beach about 3 o'clock. The battalions will then proceed to the armory, take arms, and a battalion of the Forty-seventh will escort the New-Haven companies to the foot of Tenth-street, East River, about 5 P. M., where the Twenty-second Regiment will take them in charge, and escort the Forty-seventh to their boat.

To-morrow the Independent Veteran Zouaves, of Troy, will visit this City, and come in hopes of finding an acceptance to their challenge to any military company in New-York or Brooklyn to a competitive drill for the championship of the State. We believe that the Trojans will be disappointed.

Drum-Major Berchet, of the Fifth Regiment, having succeeded in obtaining his pay as armorer from Controller Connolly, under threat of informing the TIMES, is now on the festive path. His splendid drum corps have a target excursion and festival to-morrow at Hamilton Park. We used to make fun of the Drum-Major because he would insist upon wearing chevrons and epaulettes at the same time. Since he beat the Ring so cleverly, we suppose Mr. Berchet will do just as he pleases, as, indeed, he has always done, and hold on to both his decorations.

The "grand" ball at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, was not so grand or successful as was expected. Cause—Col. FISK was too prominent. It is about time hotel-keepers learned that the Prince of Erie and Admiral of Narragansett cannot secure an entrance into good society. Wherever he appears people of reputation and social standing are invariably absent. No wonder that it is so either. Ex-Gov. Hunt left the gallant Colonel all alone in his glory at Bennington, and the Prince proceeded to talk to the people about swapping knives. We hope the Erie Guard like their commandant, otherwise they are to be pitied. By the by, how was it that the Ninth failed to go into encampment at Long Branch? The project was loudly trumpeted at one time. We suppose the "honorary members" did not come down with the anticipated cash. What a comment on the conduct of a regiment!

A scheme is on foot to have a grand parade of the volunteer companies of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Lynchburg at the coming Virginia State Agricultural Fair, and a premium of value will probably be offered for the best drilled company.

Capt. John Howard Gray, Quartermaster in the Third Brigade Staff, returned from Europe last week.

The Executive Committee of the White Star Association of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, having in charge the arrangements for the annual reunion of that Association, and of the members of the veteran One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, met on Friday evening at Syracuse, for consultation in regard to the arrangements for the approaching reunion.

Regimental reunions of Connecticut soldiers will be held this month as follows: Sixth, at New-Britain, 14th; Eighth, at South Norwalk, 18th; Fourteenth, at Rockville, 15th; Sixteenth, at Hartford, 18th; Twenty-third, at Norwalk, 19th; Twenty-fourth, at Essex, 6th; Twenty-seventh, at West Haven, 6th.

The officers of the Attucks Guard, (colored,) of Richmond, Va., have passed examinations. The company is composed of very intelligent and respectable colored men. Their uniforms are now being made in New-York. When the volunteer excitement was at its height, last Spring, there were ten colored companies in Richmond, and all met on the same night at the now defunct Union Hotel. The order prescribing a gray uniform frightened off all but two.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy delivered an address, yesterday, at the Central Baptist Church of Syracuse, taking for his subject "The Claims of Disabled Soldiers and the Orphans of Soldiers." He gave his audience several vivid pictures of army life, as coming under his own cognizance as a Chaplain under Sherman and Rosecrans.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The champion bigamist outside of the precincts of Mormondom seems to be one LEARE HARVEY, who has been arrested at Weyauwega, Wis. LEARE, though only twenty years of age, has already achieved the distinction of marrying four wives, all living. The last one, it is said, still clings to him, and is working hard to obtain his release, so that, at all events, he cannot be called LEARE the forsaken.

If every member of the human family obeyed the Divine mandate with regard to increasing and multiplying as conscientiously as a very few do, there might be some occasion for the dismal forebodings of Mr. MALTHUS. There is said to be a Mrs. MARY CLAY living in Devon, England, now in her ninety-fifth year, who has eight children, sixty-eight grand-children, and a number of great grand-children, of which she has long since lost the reckoning, but which she confidently states to be nearer 300 than 200. This makes a family of more than 300, the direct progeny of this Mrs. CLAY. Surely she must be the same kind of clay out of which we are told the original parent of mankind was formed.

They have found traces of a race of giants who dwelt in Canada in some prehistoric age. Some people digging in a field at Cayuga have unearthed about 200 gigantic skeletons, some of which are said to be more than nine feet in length. With them were buried a variety of stone implements and ornaments. If we can believe all the reports that come to us from time to time, evidences are frequently found of a huge race of people who occupied this continent, or some portions of it, in times long past. Why do not the sages of Cayuga and other localities favored with these giant graveyards put their heads together and reconstruct the history of these American Titans just as Prof. AGASSIZ will restore a species of fish from a few fossil scales and fragments of bones? It would be congenial work for them and interesting to the rest of mankind. We are assured that "there were giants in those days," whenever "those days" were, and would be glad to know more about them.

The famous battle of the Kilkenny cats owes its distinction to the peculiarly decisive and satisfactory character of the result. Heretofore it has stood alone in historical records as a contest which left nothing for further quarrel after the battle was over. Now, however, there has been a similar conflict in Plymouth, England, where two reapers lately got into a dispute over some trifling matter, and forgetting the innocence and simplicity which befits their peaceful mode of life, engaged in deadly combat with their sickels. The local paper says that in the fight, "while TUCKER mortally wounded LEWIS, LEWIS cut TUCKER's head clean off!" This must have settled the controversy effectually enough, but it is sad to see persons engage in the primitive and peaceful occupation of gathering in the fruits of the earth, thus falling out and putting an end to each other's existence. What is the use of praying for the time when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears to pruning-hooks, if agricultural implements are thus to be used as deadly weapons? The original form will be found more convenient, if not more effective.

There is a body of Germans in Iowa who have what they call an Ahmish Church. In order to prove its dignity and importance as an ecclesiastic institution, it must needs have a quarrel and a division. The conservative members persist in fastening their clothes with hooks and eyes, after an ancient and revered custom of the Church, while certain rebellious younglings have had the audacity to have buttons on their garments. So great has been the discord on this account that the heretical button-men have seceded and built a church of their own, from which they keep up a continual warfare upon the old fogies of the book-and-eye faction. There has been no contest of equal magnitude and importance, that we remember, since that recorded by the veracious traveler, Capt. Lemuel Gulliver, when he visited the land of Lilliput, and found two nations keeping up an eternal feud, which had grown out of the momentous question, whether eggs should be broken on the big end or the little end. After all, this holy war has as sensible and dignified an origin as most of the quarrels that have divided Christian Churches, in ancient and modern times.

Anecdotes of heroic boys are always very pleasant reading. The *Swiss Times* tells a very nice story of a shepherd lad, fourteen years of age, in the Canton Grisons. On the Monte di Campo the youthful shepherd fed his flock, when a huge bear made his appearance and unceremoniously began to feed himself on that same flock. When he had seized one of the finest sheep the courageous boy began to beat him about the head with his stick in order to drive him away. The infuriated beast turned upon his slender assailant, determined to finish his mutton on him. The youth turned and ran, and remembering that there was not far off a gorge nearly 200 feet deep, but so narrow that he might clear it by a vigorous leap, started for it with bruin close at his heels. He reached the edge of the ravine, and, by a desperate bound, landed safely on the other side, while the stupid brute behind him, not noticing his danger, stumbled headlong to the bottom. The boy, descending the gorge, found his enemy disabled by his bruises, and soon dispatched him by beating out his brains with stones.

They have a very interesting young monster in jail at Jackson, Mich., in the shape of a boy, fifteen years of age, who has an unnatural appetite for devouring raw flesh and drinking hot blood. It is his delight to take a live fowl, twist off its head, suck the blood from the neck, and then strip off the skin and devour the flesh. He also eats raw beef and mutton with great gusto, and it requires the rations of three or four men to make a satisfactory meal for him. He is very fond of eggs, and eats them shells and all, several dozen at a sitting. This remarkable phenomenon was first discovered in a poor-house, where he was probably kept in a state of constant starvation, which begot a "life-long hunger" in his stomach that nothing can entirely satisfy. Some enterprising reporter asked him if he could eat a raw baby, and he expressed the opinion that he could, and relish the meal right well. After he left the poor-house he was kept by a farmer, but he devoured all the eggs and chickens about the premises, and his master desiring to get rid of him, had him arrested on a charge of stealing. His name is WM. HENRY FORBES.

It is said that the brokers in Broad-street sometimes enliven the hours of a dull time by singing uproarious songs in the Long-room or hitting upon some eccentric individual of whom they can make sport. The merchants of Calcutta have found a way of employing these hours of leisure which would be quite in the way of business with these stock brokers, and might enable them to increase their gains and losses without regard to the fluctuations of New-York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, or any of those other mythical measures of value on which their lives now seem to depend. Those Eastern nabobs make a serious business of betting on the weather, just as these brokers of ours ordinarily make a serious business of betting on the price of stocks. Respectable merchants wager heavy sums on the time or amount of the next rain. Mere drizzles do not count in the Calcutta market, but if the water comes from the eave-spouts, then comes a balancing of accounts, and a general clearing up, not of the weather, but the liabilities which depended on it. Of course the clouds and the eave-spouts are objects of much interest. Villainous speculators sometimes try to make a corner by stopping up the pipes, but if it rains much the corner is looked into and the obstruction in the market removed. Practices of this sort can be varied to a great extent, and if this branch of business should be introduced here, no doubt it would develop a vast amount of enterprise, and give the brokers constant employment.

The most common-place event may be made to appear quite remarkable if put on record in proper terms. The shooting down of citizens in Southern cities is no uncommon occurrence, but a Memphis paper gives a certain poetic interest to these affairs when it speaks of them in such impressive language as the following: "Within the last week the tones of the revolver, derringer, and shot-gun have broken the stillness of the city's air three times, and the corresponding number of unfortunates now sleep in the valley. Verily it begins to look like the old times of 1864 and 1865." Three persons it appears were shot in Memphis in the course of that memorable week, only a fair allowance we should, say for a Southern city of its size, but the way in which the fact is recorded must strike every appreciative mind as peculiarly impressive and appropriate. Of course the stillness of the air in Memphis is ordinarily like that of the interior of a vast wilderness, and that it should be broken three times in one week is something remarkable. And then, too, it was broken by three deadly weapons, once each by the revolver, the derringer, and the shot-gun. Whether any other damage was done beside the breaking of the stillness of the city's air we are not directly told, but by a poetical refinement we are led to suppose that the three sleepers in the valley—the Mississippi Valley, doubtless—were put in that little bed by the implements referred to. All "old times," says BYRON, were good, and the people of Memphis probably are rejoicing at the prospect of a return of the "good old times" of 1864 and 1865, when the chivalry ruled in Tennessee.

There has been, ever since the unfortunate adventure of Mother Eve in the Garden of Eden, an indiscriminating prejudice against snakes on the part of nearly all of her reputed descendants. While boys are taught to be gentle to cats and dogs, to leave birds and squirrels unmolested, and even not to sport with the feelings of toads and frogs by "chucking" stones at them for fun, they are allowed to believe it nothing else but virtue to kill every snake that crosses their pathway. Now some species of serpents, like some species of those animals that pique themselves on the dignity of legs, are very disagreeable creatures. The less we have to do with them the better for all parties concerned. But then there are others that are perfectly harmless and some of them very pretty if they could be looked at without prejudice. These happily are the only ones that are common in cultivated and inhabited regions. Mr. HYFORD BARR, a country gentleman in England, is the only person of whom we have heard, who has treated these harmless reptiles with anything like fairness. He has established a "snakery" in his park, where he keeps a large number of the innocent species of snakes, and hopes to improve the character and condition of the reptiles of England by careful cultivation and a judicious mingling of the breeds.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The *United Presbyterian* (of Pittsburg) is opposed to making the cause of temperance a political matter. It gives its opinion as follows in view of the nomination of a temperance ticket in Pennsylvania:

"We do not think this is wise. We warmly support the temperance cause, not only for the sake of good morals, but from the higher plane of Christian motive. By every possible word we would cultivate the public conscience to a sense of the wrong, the exceeding iniquity of the liquor traffic, and the ordinary use of intoxicating beverages. We wish to see this enlightened sentiment embodied in wise laws, by which the traffic would be prohibited, and the laws executed so severely and so swiftly that evil-doers will be afraid, and the ruinous trade be destroyed. Thus would temptation be removed, and conscience would be strengthened. When it shall be branded as a crime to engage in a business of which the well-known results are poverty, wretchedness and crime, when it shall be a stigma upon a man's name for him to gratify any one's love of strong drink, virtue and conscience will be protected and strengthened. We will labor for that end; but we do not believe that the question of a prohibitory law should at this time be made a political issue in the manner now inaugurated."

GAIL HAMILTON, in an article in the *Independent*, protests against the statement that women display a slavish spirit because they do not wish to vote. She says:

"I utterly repudiate the idea that the unwillingness of women to vote implies servility or a lack of self respect. There may be thoughtless and spiritless women who care nothing about it one way or the other, and there appear to be those who think hostility to it a winning and womanly thing. But beyond these stand the women who think, and think the other way; who, whether or not pecuniarily dependent, are mentally independent; who are resolute and self-possessed. When of such women you predicate servile acquiescence in the domination of the strong you speak nonsense. No line of argument in the suffrage cause is more fatuous than that which assumes the women of this country to be in any sense slaves. If the laws on the statute-books were forty times worse than they are, it would be equally fatuous. Such an assumption is an insult, and no argument. It has scarcely truth enough to sting. It hardly arouses resentment; it slightly excites contempt; it never convinces the reason. It may inflame the suffering and impose upon the weak; but it does not advance the cause in those quarters were advance must be made if benefit is to ensue. The women of this country are as free in word and deed as the men, so far as the ballot affects freedom. Their ownership of property is in many cases as absolute; and where there is a difference, it is a difference of degree, not of kind. The wife does not hold her property free from her husband's control; but neither does he hold his free from her control. The restrictions may not be equal; but both are restricted, each by the other. With a foolishly-worded marriage-vow—a relic of barbarism—she promises to obey him; but she is as legally married without the promise, and, when she does make it, it never practically amounts to anything. If she will, she will; and if she won't, she won't. Her obedience or command depends upon her disposition and character and upon those of her husband. Wives, and perhaps women, cannot hold office; but it is not wholly because they are women, nor necessarily because women are considered inferior to men. Many men are equally ineligible, and some men by reason of no inferiority. All members of both houses of Congress are legally disqualified for holding office during their term of service; but it involves no discourtesy to them. The idea which underlies the law is, doubtless, that one person cannot well perform the two sets of duties; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that this is precisely the idea which underlies the legal disqualification of women. Looking at their actual social status in this country, it is as easy to believe that they are forbidden to hold office on account of the superior service which they render to the state in other directions, and with which officeholding might conflict, as it is to believe that they are forbidden on account of inferiority or for the purpose of enslavement."

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian* deals very freely with Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM's essay before the Free Religious Association on "Superstition and Dogmatism." It says after analyzing the essay:

"We venture to say that almost any fair Sunday-school child, even the little boy that wanted his Testament buried with him in his coffin, knows more of God and Christ, of religion, in short, than Mr. FROTHINGHAM professes to know in this essay on 'Superstition and Dogmatism.' We are not so stupid as to take him at his own word, or to believe that he is as Godless and Christless and prayerless and futureless as he makes himself out in this essay. The fact is he has been calling bad names—pronouncing pretty much all the sanity and right feeling and conscience and aspiration and worship of the world, superstition; and then washing his hands of it in public, like Pilate after the condemnation of Christ. But we always had a kind feeling for Pilate, and we have a much kinder one for the author of this essay. It is a ruthless assault upon the Bible, the faith, the forms, the sanctities, the hopes, the religious affections, of all Christians. It has no modesty, no reserve, no decency in its sweeping contempt and derision for all things held precious and sacred under the name of the Christian religion. Anything professedly Christian in faith or form—Sunday, baptism, communion, prayer—is superstition and dogmatism. We cordially hate the spirit and conclusions of the essay, and care not who knows it."

NEW JERUSALEM MESSENGER.

The *New Jerusalem Messenger*, while advocating unity and harmony in the Church, deplores the disposition sometimes exhibited to force all men to think alike. It says:

"To expect unity or agreement in the Church in things pertaining to the understanding, that is, in matters of thought and opinion, is to expect what can never be realized. There must always be differences of this kind. The differences will undoubtedly be less as the Church increases in knowledge and wisdom, but they will never disappear. If we could inquire into our intellectual differences in the right spirit and with an earnest desire to see the truth, we should find them to be much less than they now appear. But the fact that we are inclined to put so much stress upon these things of the intellect shows that the things of the heart and life are held in correspondingly less esteem. This is one of our great weaknesses, in the present state of the Church, and one which we ought seriously to consider. Coming out of more or less of spiritual darkness into the light of the heavenly doctrines, we have, perhaps, a too vivid realization of the value and importance of light. We are apt to look upon the possession of spiritual truth as an evidence of spiritual-mindedness, and the lack of it in any one as reflecting somewhat upon his character. And when any one differs from us in any matter of doctrine or practice, we take it as an evidence that he is lacking in knowledge of the truth, and for that reason is less entitled to respect and consideration. In our efforts to build up the Church, we ought, of course, to be governed by the truth, and by the highest truth we can arrive at. But we ought not to lose sight of the possibility of our being mistaken, even in our most carefully considered conclusions, and of other views, differing from these, being found, at last, much nearer the truth. We must never forget that we are living in the first age of the Church, and that all our views of the truth are crude and imperfect. How foolish is it, then, to make agreement in matters of opinion a test of fellowship or a condition of unity and co-operation. This can never be done without leading speedily to disagreement and disunion; while to cherish the spirit which SWEDENBORG so forcibly inculcates, will lead us by the shortest possible path from discord to harmony, and from weakness to strength."

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* has its say at considerable length on "Woman's Place in the World." It says:

"As long as woman stood fast, the innumerable little family clasps would hold the social fabric together. The atoms of community would at least be ultimate and insoluble. But woman will be solved, too. She says she is a problem, too, and her position is very problematical. She is going to be righted, as well as negroes, coal miners, carpet-baggers, iron, coal, and everybody else. The alchemists have got the universal solvent, and it is going through. Unless it can be got out of the world somehow it threatens universal dissolution. It has already eaten up the Tuileries, and the Column of Vendome, and half the Louvre, and a third of Paris, and unnumbered thousands of French lives, just after having honey-combed us through and through, until we cannot tell in our stained and perforated institutions which is a remainder and which is a whole. We must not let it corrode woman. When that blessed institution is gone down into the common product of social dissolution, there will be nothing left to pray for but another deluge. What a horrible imposture is this abstract doctrine of rights! Yet the philosophers abide calmly by the theory, no matter for the facts. In the midst of the bloody, brutal, mean despotism of the first French revolution, philosophers took snuff and prosed about liberty."

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST.

The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, takes occasion once more to deplore political corruption. There is only one cure, it says:

"Good men must interest themselves in public concerns. There are, doubtless, improvements to be made in our political machinery, and we hope to see some practical system of "minority representation" take the place of our present tyranny of majorities. But after all, it is a question of men rather than of machinery. Occasionally, we know some "goodish" man is put into prominent office,—*e.g.*, into the mayoralty of a city; but it is usually a trick of the Ring, who wish to silence the clamors of Christian people, and at the same time elevate a pliable tool, with whom they can disgust those who have demanded a change. Men of character and ability must see that their neglect of public affairs not only involves a frightful increase of taxation and recklessness of expenditure, but it involves the peril of every human interest—the destruction of education, the growth of pauperism and crime, the multiplication of dangers to health and life. Our social interests are too precious to be committed to ignorant demagogues and mercenary vampires. Our Christian voters and tax-payers must see that this matter affects them as parents, philanthropists, friends of education and morality. For mere partisanship we feel only distrust and disgust; for the wise and pure management of our public affairs, local and national, we can plead as for the evangelization of the race. If our best men,—the best as fathers, neighbors, citizens,—will look into the matter and take vigorous hold of it, we have no fears of our political future; if they will not, there is no hope. The first and second and third requisite is men, faithful men, honest men. The incompetent party tools, or party masters, who now rule us in too many cases, will leave their ill-gotten places only when they are compelled to. Shall we have in our politics,—especially in our municipal and State offices,—the faithful service of honest men?"

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

The *Presbyterian Banner*, (of Pittsburg,) in speaking of the contest in Cincinnati regarding the observance of the Sabbath, says:

"We are fully persuaded that the great body of the native American people is strongly in favor of maintaining the Sabbath as it has existed heretofore in this country, even independent of religious motives. They know the facility it affords for rest and the enjoyment of home, and its happy influence in maintaining quiet and good order; while they see the carousals, the breaches of good order and the crimes which abound among those who transgress what are commonly known as our Sabbath laws. People who come hither from other lands have no more right to assault our Sabbath laws that they may introduce the customs of other nations, than they have to attack our republican form of government that they may establish a monarchy, or any other style of despotism."

THE WORK OF THE POST-OFFICE.

Local Department—Number of Letters Sent and Received for the City of New-York—The Carriers' Department.

Statistics of such work as that conducted by the Post-office Department give the final result of the work accomplished, but can afford only a very faint idea of the vast amount of labor necessary to carry on the machinery by which the work is so satisfactorily done. That it is so done, the absence of complaints to the contrary is sufficient proof.

The statistics which follow give the business of the local department for the last six months. They exhibit the number of letters mailed in this City for City delivery either by carriers or box collection, and also the number of mail letters delivered in the City. It will be seen that the number of letters delivered is upward of 300,000 less than the number collected, showing that the correspondence from the City to various parts of the country is greatly in excess of that from the country to the City. It is also a noticeable fact that the number of papers delivered is in excess of the number collected, which appears strange when the immense mail delivery of the daily and weekly newspapers of the City is taken into consideration. It should be stated, however, that "papers" include all printed matter—pamphlets, circulars, &c.

This department has been gradually brought to a high state of efficiency, especially by the present Postmaster, and local letters are collected and delivered with a punctuality and celerity that, when the immense number is taken in account, is truly surprising. It is gratifying to find that the receipts of this department exceed the expenditure by upward of $38,000.

The figures given show a vast amount of business, and when it is considered that every letter has to be sorted and resorted several times after they are collected and ready for delivery, it is more than wonderful how the work is conducted in the ill-adapted building now occupied. The matter affords food for hope that, if the work can be so well done now, when the new building is occupied an error will be an impossibility. The following are the statistics of the carriers' department:

Letters collected	18,901,250
Mail letters delivered	12,040,795
Local letters delivered	6,588,544
Total delivered	18,629,339
Collected in excess of delivered	271,911
Collected and delivered daily, giving 156 days to six months	235,540
Papers delivered	2,826,951
Papers collected	2,796,607
Delivered in excess of collected	30,344
Collected and delivered daily	36,048
Amount of local postage	$181,230 32
Expenses of Department	143,147 67
Surplus	$38,082 65

Number of letter-carriers employed, 300; delivery trips daily, 1,800; average per man, 6; collection trips daily, 2,400; average per man, 8. The carriers are equally divided into what they call "sets." For two trips, during the busy part of the morning and evening, both sets are out, but during the middle of the day they go out alternately.

The Alleged Abduction Case.

All the parties to the alleged abduction of JENNIE KELLY and AGNES KELLY, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, were before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court. D. S. YOUNG, who had taken the young ladies to the house of Inspector JAMESON, explained his connection with the affair. He stated that he became acquainted with the mother through her skill of curing him of neuralgia, and after her death he had taken the daughters, four in number, under his protection, and had provided for them. Two of them he had taken to the house of Inspector JAMESON, and while vouching for the entire respectability of the young girls, announced that he should continue to befriend them to the full extent of his means. The daughters corroborated the statements of Mr. YOUNG, and both displayed a bitter hostility to the father. After a full but entirely informal hearing in the matter, Justice DOWLING declined to take any final action, and informed Mr. KELLY that if he was determined to regain control of his younger daughters, who were yet minors, he must apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

THE PROPOSED VIADUCT.

Further Objections to Judge Hilton's Railroad Scheme—Views of an Accomplished Engineer of This City.

An eminent engineer of this City protests against the Viaduct Railway scheme in the following language:

The first object of this road is to benefit the public at large, and if that is to be accomplished, the public good is the thing to be looked at. Will this road accomplish that purpose? is necessarily the first inquiry to be made. As shown by a writer in the TIMES, recently in London, where a large number of these viaducts have been made, notwithstanding all efforts, they have never been successful in making them any better railroads for city traffic. Their enormous cost has prevented them from ever being a paying investment, and they are almost entirely used for bringing freight traffic to the great lines in the heart of the city. In this case the chances are even less for making the passenger traffic than they are on the London lines, because the vast population congregated on the side of the roads has caused an immense amount of traffic up and down. The situation of London, which is somewhat circular, being more likely to bring a larger traffic over the road than a population more condensed, as we have on Manhattan Island. Start out with the route of this road. Commencing at the City Hall Park, it affords no facilities to citizens below that, without, of course, traveling that distance to get there. Next it passes up in close proximity to Broadway, between the lines of City car traffic, to Bleecker-street. It then crosses Broadway, and passing into and through a comparatively poor population, and on through a portion of the island sparsely inhabitated. The other branch crosses the Bowery, passes up through the same class of the population to a similar section of the City, sparsely inhabited at present. Now the profits of this road must come principally from local traffic, and that is what they calculate upon. The charges are twenty cents on one branch and fifteen cents on the other. Up to Bleecker-street being a short distance, persons going up-town would not be willing to pay that amount for riding there, and consequently would use the street-cars. Beyond that until they reach the upper end of the island, the class of people who inhabit the sides of this road would not be able to pay fifteen cents, and are scarcely able to pay five cents. Two hours alone in the morning and evening are given this class to pass over the road, so only for four hours a day would they have the advantage of quick transit at low rates. The balance of the time the rates would be so high that only persons in good circumstances could afford to pay them as a general thing. From the high taxation of the City of New-York, and the comparative freedom from taxation of Jersey and Long Island, would it be reasonable to suppose that parties would prefer living on the island, and pay the same fare for traveling ten or twelve miles into Jersey and the surrounding country for the same money. That brings up the general question of these roads paying. In regard to the abutments under the arches, the experiences of Europe have proved that it is almost impossible to make them water-tight without considerable outlay. If not water-tight they would be unsuited to any but the lowest class of storage, or the most degraded population as habitations. Such tenants or such storage could not possibly pay a high rate, consequently their prospects from that could not be very encouraging. In addition to the fifty feet they propose to take off the two roads through the heart of the block, they would have to cut a side street, in order to give access to these arches, or there would be no access, and consequently they would be valueless. The cost of the foundations of these arches would be enormous as it would be necessary to carry them down to firm ground which in the lower parts of the City would require excavations of from ten to thirty feet, because the vibrations of passing trains would seriously affect the arch if not done in that way. It would be impossible to make any exact calculation beforehand of the cost of these foundations for an arch, when once it begins to crack, as no longer safe for the transit of heavy loads. The bridges across the streets, so far as the plans have been shown, bear the marks rather more of architectural ornaments than of engineering works. The one proposed for Broadway shows two piers on the side of the roadway, taking up at least one-quarter of its width, which at present is no more than the traffic requires, thus injuring the great thoroughfare of the City in one of its busiest points. Modern engineering has a style of its own, simple, substantial, and adapted to the purposes for which it was created. The entire width of Broadway does not exceed ninety feet, giving an easy span for an arch across, without any obstruction to the streets. In the plans proposed there are three arches, one for the main roadway and two for the sidewalk. The object of this can only be ascribed to some general architectural design, which, in this case, can scarcely be considered as appropriate, being of the Saracenic order, the locomotive trains frequently passing over it. The history of these viaducts in Europe show that their effect would be to divide the City of New-York into four great sections, for it has almost completely isolated the different sections one from another, and creates a prejudice in the minds of the inhabitants from passing under any section only where they reside. Why this should be so, can hardly be explained, but the facts have been pretty generally felt. Then Broadway will be divided into upper and lower, and property below would very soon feel the effects of this bridge. Another fact is that the lower class of the population closely follow along the line of these arches, for whenever they are not rented for the purpose already mentioned they are taken possession of by this floating population, and the whole police force of the City could scarcely keep them out unless the arches were effectually closed up, and consequently no use, entailing large expenditures for annual repairs and a great outlay at the commencement. Then crime, seeking this as a hiding-place day and night, would find a secure lodgment in the very best portions of the City, and disease would emanate from them as surely as it formerly did from the Five Points. If, as has been proven by experience in Europe, that these roads don't receive the support of local traffic, where are the enormous receipts necessary for the continuance of the road to be derived from? Surely not from the roads running into the heart of the State, which have now been centred at the great Union Depot in Forty-second-street, because they have no direct interest in adding to their expenses by furnishing passengers with transportation to the lower part of the City. Consequently, the viaduct would have to take its chances as against the street-cars and the omnibus lines. But few of the passengers, comparatively, would come to the lower portion of the City, the other lines of communication distributing, as they do, at each man's door, would have decidedly the advantage. One branch of this road runs from Mr. STUART's store in Chambers-street to Hempstead Plains, on the right, and Mackerelville, on the left. Will these be worth to the City of New-York a subscription of five millions, which no one ever expects to see returned either in interest or principal? With a reasonable expectation of a great increase of voters, previous to election, placed upon this road, not for work, but really for voting, and that subscription rapidly increased by the votes of those very employes, until the City is bankrupted with an additional debt of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, this would effectually drive the mass of the population into the cheap surroundings of Jersey and Long Island, so that the more they spend the fewer they will have to pay for it. As regards the cost of this road, we can only judge by the cost of similar roads in Europe. With cheaper labor, cheaper materials, and more experience, we find some of the ablest contractors in the world have been completely and financially ruined. The cost of that viaduct, running from Sydenham to the heart of London, through three open fields and very inferior dwellings, was £7,500,000, or $35,000,000. How much more has never yet been divulged. It effectually ruined Sir MORTON PETO, the greatest contractor in the world. What can we infer will be the cost of twenty miles of roadway in one of the most densely populated cities in the world as New-York is, with higher buildings, less stable foundations, greater value of property, and greater cost of construction in every way. The least reasonable estimate would be $100,000,000, and from fifteen to twenty years to complete it. Being all masonry no work can be safely done during the Winter season. Have our people seriously considered this matter, or are they disposed to rush headlong in what really appears the wildest speculation ever gotten up on this continent? In passing through the blocks two houses at least would be effectually ruined for both business purposes as well as dwellings. Constant traffic along this road would be an insuperable objection to nine out of ten tenants, and would materially affect property for a square on each side.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 3, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The intention of Germany to send circulars abroad, explaining the Gastein negotiations, has been relinquished. Explanations will be given only where uneasiness is expressed. The anniversary of the victory of Sedan was very generally celebrated in Germany yesterday. There is a report that the Carlists on the French frontier are preparing for an insurrection against the authority of King AMADEUS of Spain. It is said that important changes in the Italian Cabinet are likely to take place soon. Baron VON ARNIM has presented his credentials as representative of Germany in France. M. BRISSY, a Communist leader, was sentenced to death by the Court-martial at Versailles yesterday. The Grand Vizier of Turkey is in a critical state of health. There is to be a monster demonstration in Dublin, today, in favor of the pardon of imprisoned Fenians. WALTER MONTGOMERY, the well-known English actor, shot himself on Friday night. A boiler exploded on board a bark at Cardiff, yesterday, and the Captain and engineer were killed. Four thousand more emigrants sailed from Liverpool in August than during the same month of any previous year. The *Anna*, bound from London to Copenhagen, has been wrecked, and all on board were lost.

GENERAL.

The boiler of an engine on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, exploded on Friday, between Hamelstown and Niantic, killing the engineer and fireman.

Senator CONKLING has written a letter to Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD deploring any division or hesitation in the Republican ranks, and appealing for harmony and united effort. He heartily indorses the administration of President GRANT, and considers his renomination a foregone conclusion.

The campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona is said to be a failure on account of the interference of Peace Commissioners.

The latest news from China and Japan indicates that political affairs there are quiet and commerce active. The English captives at the Corea have been rescued, and report that they were kindly treated. A letter is published in Shanghai, written by the Corean authorities to the commander of the *Wachusett* in 1868, which is friendly and conciliatory, and if it had been received would probably have prevented misunderstanding and bloodshed.

A requisition has been sent here from Harrisburg, Penn., for the surrender of EVANS, the alleged defaulting war-claim agent.

September, being the last of the vacation months, is ordinarily very dull in the Courts, but the Chambers business goes on, and some stir of preparation is made, and occasionally a grave case comes up. During the month Judge BARNARD will sit at Chambers of the Supreme Court, Judge JONES in the Special Term of the Superior Court, and Judge J. H. DALY in the Special Term of the Common Pleas. In the General Sessions it is Judge BEDFORD's turn.

During the past week there were twenty-three fires in this City, causing a damage of $3,600; insured for $63,200.

Mr. ADDISON LOW, the United States Inspector of Steam Vessels, Second District, has issued a circular to the local Inspectors of the district, urging a prompt enforcement of the provisions of the new Steam-boat law, and the rules and regulations adopted in pursuance thereof.

The great lake at the easterly end of Prospect Park, which covers fifty-four acres, has been finished, and is now filled with water to a depth of three feet.

The stockholders of the Pejepscot National Bank, at Brunswick, Me., are to hold a meeting on Saturday next, to decide whether they will wind up its affairs in view of the defalcations of its cashier. The capital stock of the bank is $50,000, and the amount of the defalcations thus far ascertained is $42,318 91. The cashier made a pretty clean sweep, and refuses to tell where the money has gone or where it went.

The Mutual Base-ball Club, of this City, was beaten by the Athletics at Philadelphia, yesterday, the score being 8 to 9.

In a private quarrel yesterday morning, RANSFORD SALISBURY, a noted "confidence-man," shot JOHN GALVIN, at Buffalo, inflicting a painful wound. SALISBURY was committed to jail for using a deadly weapon, and GALVIN was fined $5 for assaulting SALISBURY.

The amounts drawn from the national Treasury during the month of August on warrants in favor of the several Departments was as follows: War Department, $5,890,190; Navy Department, $3,149,991; Interior, Pension and Indians, $5,637,056; Civil and Miscellaneous, $5,112,518. Total, $19,789,674.

Miss TERESA PERKINS disappeared from her home in Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday, and her dead body was found in the canal yesterday morning. It bears two severe scalp wounds. An inquest will be held on the case. The deceased was aged thirty.

THOMAS COLLINS, an engineer, while changing the gear of an engine, at Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning, was caught in the gearing and his breast torn open, causing almost instant death. He was thirty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Northern Cincinnati Conference has elected the following delegates to the next General Conference: Rev. John W. Weakley, John M. Walden, John Manlay, Richard S. Rust, and James F. Chalfant. Reserves—Rev. George Crum, and Ashbury Lowery. The Lay College has entered as delegates, Judge ICHABOD CORWIN, of Urbanna, and PHILIP B. LIVING, United States District Judge, with Judge CHAMBER, of Eaton, Ohio, and JOHN M. PHILLIPS, of Cincinnati, as alternates.

An unusual mortality among children in Salt Lake City is reported. There were eight deaths on Friday. A child of Mr. SLOAN, editor of the *Herald*, was among the victims.

To-Morrow's Meeting.

It is hardly necessary to invite a full attendance of citizens and tax-payers to to-morrow's meeting. The difficulty will be, not in finding people to attend it, but in finding room for those who present themselves. The occasion is one of the most momentous in the history of New-York, and its results will be watched from one end of the country to the other. The people are thoroughly awake to the magnitude of the issues which it involves. The facts and figures which have been placed before them in these columns have an eloquence of their own which no rhetoric can improve. Every man in the City can now understand why in the midst of apparent prosperity the burden of living grows every year more hard. From the artisans compelled to form one of a sickly swarm in a filthy range of tenements to the real estate owner who finds that high rents fail to yield him large profits, there is no member of the general community whom these Ring frauds do not vitally concern. The simple question now before the people is, must the City of New-York, with all its vast commercial and social interests, be handed over without possibility of redemption to the rule of a set of unscrupulous and cynical swindlers? Present progress and future prosperity alike depend upon the reply, and our citizens will be untrue both to themselves and to posterity if they fail to give a decided negative to the question. Such an issue is above all political distinction, and until it is fairly settled these must be laid aside, and honest men of both parties must combine to find honest men to conduct our City Government.

We are not among those who regret that the meeting has been so long delayed. Unquestioned as were our original facts and figures, it is well that they should have been unequivocally confirmed by the direct evidence of the men whom we accused. There need be no more "ifs" and "buts" from any Democrat, however slow of conviction, who has the slightest regard for truth and honesty. The citizens have to deal with open and acknowledged proofs of fraud, and they must demand that what stands as yet unrevealed, should at once be made public. Huge as the amounts are which we have published, it must never be forgotten that the Controller's books hide figures still more astounding. Every admission hitherto made by the Mayor and Controller has been extorted from them, and every fresh detail will have to be forced out of their keeping, probably by means still more decided. The possible formation of a Citizens' Committee, to cooperate with the Aldermen and Supervisors, need not delay the demand for a full public inquiry, to discover who have got the stolen money, and to prosecute them when they have been discovered. The Mayor wants an "unpartisan" Committee, and a meeting of citizens without distinction of party, can alone furnish the requirement. Neither Aldermen nor Supervisors possess this qualification, and the people have been too often fooled to trust any of the devices of the men whose first point is to gain time, and whose next is to elude all thorough investigation whatever.

The Southern Democrats and the Negro Vote.

The Democratic Party has shown its inherent stupidity in nothing more than in the treatment of the negroes, newly enfranchised, in the South. It first absolutely opposed the enfranchisement itself, long after it had become inevitable, and by this course confirmed the negroes in their natural suspicion of its purposes. It then neglected every means that offered to win a fair proportion of the negro vote, while it savagely seized every opportunity to consolidate that vote within lines of race. Nothing could have been more unwise, unpatriotic and unsafe. The dangers apprehended by a great many thoughtful men of both parties from suddenly bestowing the suffrage upon a large and distinct body of ignorant citizens, nearly all of them without property interests, with no political education, of violent emotional natures, and the prey to inevitable and strong prejudices, were not unreal. The "horrors of San Domingo," the torch, the knife and the reign of brutal lust, which played so large a part in the gloomy speeches of Democratic orators during the three years that Congress was shaping the policy of reconstruction, have, of course, died out of political literature. No one ever seriously believed in them. But evils, if not so formidable, more insidious and less easily combated, have made their appearance. Demagogism, the hateful but certain fruit of ignorant and clannish voting, has shown itself among the negroes to a very considerable extent, and is spreading. Corruption in legislative bodies, unwarranted exercise of authority by the State Executives, and reckless action by the Judiciary, are freely admitted to have characterized some of the State Governments of the South where the negro vote has been most unanimous.

Republicans do not undertake to deny these things, and none have a more bitter reason for condemning, regretting and opposing them. But Democrats are responsible for them, inasmuch as it was in their hands alone that the power lay to remove the cause from which they sprung. In their party were all the men of local prominence in the South. They included all who, by personal character, by force of associations, by community of interest, and by the ties that bind the employer and employed, could have divided the negro vote. To do this without detriment to the negroes themselves, without complicating the progress of the principles settled by the war, it was only necessary to frankly accept the position gained by the negro, to treat him fairly as citizen, laborer and voter, and prove to him by profession and practice that his newly-found rights were as safe from one party as from the other. That simple point gained, and the political contests of the South—impoverished and struggling as it was for material improvement—would have turned naturally on questions of energy, economy and order in local Government. But that simple point was never more than vaguely considered by the Democrats of the South. They clung to their absurd prejudices. Driven from the enjoyment of authority in legal form over the negro, they resorted recklessly to its illegal exercise. They could not stoop to persuade the black man to their ends, nor to gain them by making them the same as his own. They would do nothing but drive him, and the result was what might be expected. The negro vote today is solid against the Democracy of the South in every State, and on every issue. Certainly, the long course of violence practiced by that party toward their negro fellow-citizens is without parallel for cruelty and wanton disregard of human rights. But even in these respects it is hardly so remarkable as in its extreme folly, destroying as it does all hopes of political progress by Democratic aid in the South, and compelling that section to weary and violent struggles sustained far more by passion than by reason, and too little likely, on whichever side uncertain victory may light, to advance the real well-being of society.

More Light Wanted.

The Controller's report of expenditures on the County account, forwarded recently by Mayor HALL to the Board of Supervisors, affords no clearer insight than we had before into the manner in which the County funds are disbursed. We knew that gross frauds were being perpetrated, but we were not informed of the details. We are no better off now. This report is but a mass of generalities, thrown together without regard to order, but evidently with the intention of covering up that which the tax-payers have a right to know. So far as the report goes, it shows that instead of having exaggerated the extent of the frauds, we fell considerably behind the actual facts. By persistent and unremitting labor since the report was permitted to be seen by the public, we have gleaned a number of facts supplementary to those already published, and which, as published in our issue of to-morrow, will more than substantiate every word we have said in regard to the corruption of the Ring.

As an instance of the generalities in which this report abounds, and regarding which more light would be desirable, take the following entry:

"March 31, 1869—P. B. SWEENY, this amount on account of his requisition dated March 15, 1869, $15,000."

A subsequent entry shows that Mr. SWEENY drew the balance of fifty thousand dollars. Now we would like to know what Mr. SWEENY wanted with this fifty thousand dollars, as expressed in his requisition, and also how he expended that sum.

There are two other items which call for special attention, and they are as follows:

"May 28, 1870—M. T. BRENNAN, Treasurer, expenses of election May 17, 1870, through Police Department, $52,000."

"Dec. 3—CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Election Bureau, requisition to pay expenses [illegible]ction, Nov. 8, 1870, $170,829 18."

We are aware that Mr. BRENNAN was Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, and have no doubt that the County was justly chargeable with a portion of the expenses of conducting the election, but we would like to know what these expenses were. Certainly not for the services of policemen on that day, for it was as much their duty as officers of the City to preserve order on that day as any other. If not for policemen, for whom and what was this money expended? If the election which Mr. BRENNAN engineered cost but $52,000, why should CORSON's cost $170,829 18? Mr. CORSON had nothing whatever to do with the Police force, and how or where he could have disposed of this large sum is impossible to conjecture. In regard to hundreds of items similar to those, the public wants more light.

The Boston Public Library.

The condition and progress of the largest public library on the American continent is of national importance, although its advantages may appear to be confined to the people of its own immediate district. It may not be quite pleasant for the inhabitants of New-York to be told that the Metropolis must take a second place in this significant index of civilization; but it may be salutary that they should be told so. As a matter of statistics, then, we may state that whereas on Jan. 1, 1871, the Astor Library possessed 140,538 volumes, and on April 30 the New-York Mercantile Library had 127,237 volumes, the Public Library of the City of Boston numbered 179,250 volumes. This aggregate renders the Boston institution—if we except the library of Congress, which is estimated at about twenty-seven thousand volumes in excess of the last-named figures—by far the largest in this country. The increase of the Boston Library during the past year was the greatest ever experienced, including eighteen thousand bound books and nearly fifteen thousand pamphlets. It is true that the figures catalogued for 1857-8 foot up to nearly thirty-six thousand volumes; but this represents the accumulations of two years, besides the ordinary accessions; and the increase for the year of the Parker bequest, 1860-1, was less than seventeen thousand. The Boston collection, we may add, is gaining on that of Washington, since the library of Congress grew last year but 12,441 volumes and eight thousand pamphlets. During the same time the growth of the New-York Mercantile Library was 11,416, and that of the Astor Library less than 1,500 volumes.

The history of the Boston Library during the year shows notable confirmation of the saying that to him that hath shall be given. Over six hundred individuals gave books to the library during the named period. Of these ten gave more than one hundred volumes each, among which most conspicuous is the fine bequest of Mr. TICKNOR, which swells the total contributions of that lamented scholar to no fewer than 8,201 volumes and 1,205 pamphlets. These include a noble collection of works in Spanish literature and—a smaller but interesting set of volumes—the books about MOLIERE, gathered by the late Mr. PRESCOTT at a time when he intended to write a life of that dramatist. The events that gave so great an increase to the Boston Library last year may be considered exceptional. Yet there were some things operating exactly the other way. The troubles in Europe, for example, materially affected the usual receipt of books from the Continent. The cessation, in many quarters, of printing and binding, together with the interruption or stoppage of the customary avenues of communication, were necessary and serious drawbacks. Again, the active agent of the library in Paris, M. REINWALD, was early obliged to leave on account of his German birth, and, we believe, has only just returned. There are, to be sure, some substitutes for the ordinary flow of new publications—war-books and war-maps being the most numerous; and the Boston collectors, like others, in ordering all the earliest maps, were supplied, from Germany as well as France, with projections showing the country from the Rhine to the interior of Germany—both combatants then reckoning this area, as of certainty, to be the field of operations.

It is a gratifying fact, vouched for by Mr. FURNIVALL in his report to the Chaucer Society, and now corroborated by Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, the Superintendent of the Boston Library, that in the higher departments of pure literature—so far as shown by the subscriptions to that Society—the interest is greater in the United States than in the British Islands. There are twenty libraries in this country now receiving the Chaucer publications against but eight in England, one in Ireland and none in Scotland. Of the twenty sets coming across the sea, New-York State gets five and Massachusetts four. Among other statistics of interest, the total daily number of readers in the reading-room is set down at an average of 675. There were 293,710 volumes taken for home use during the year, of which 18,700, or one in fifteen, had to be sent for by notice through the post. Of these latter, 844 had to be again sent for by special messengers, and this final process ended in a loss of thirty-nine. This means that out of 7,531 volumes that leave the library, one only is lost—a favorable result when it is considered that no pecuniary voucher or deposit is required, and that, so far as we can see, the only punishment of delinquents consists in refusing them books for the future. Whether a system so mild would answer for universal application, we need not at present inquire; but we apprehend that under a stricter one results are sometimes less felicitous. It is certainly creditable to the people of Boston that, with a slighter hold upon borrowers than any ever yet exerted by a great library with a large constituency, the losses should have proved so trifling. We trust that the example in this, as well as other respects will be profitable.

Apart from matters of detail the swift progress of the Boston Library should stir up a spirit of wholesome emulation. It is surely mortifying that New-York, with her wealth and population, should lag so far behind a city which, whatever her other advantages, is so decidedly inferior in these. It is not needful to enter upon the question of comparative intelligence in the two cities, to be sure that that of New-York would certainly be improved by the increased diffusion of wholesome literature, and to spread such among the masses public libraries are efficient instruments. Good books are incentives to good morals and good government, and we hope it can be truly said ere long that the first City of the American continent possesses the first of public libraries.

Murder by Post.

Nothing so old, says a heathen philosopher, but it bears the germs of perpetual youth. What is true of the seasons, of fashions, and of most forms of human thought, seems likewise true of human frailties and crimes. The atrocities of the BORGIAS and the MEDICIS are commonly assumed to live only in history, yet guilt like theirs unhappily is perpetrated even in our own day, only changing for the most part in the mode of its commision. We hear no more of poisoned gloves, envenomed rings, or Upas-like bouquets; but of subtle and obscure drugs, of substances that slowly sap vitality, while leaving little or no trace to respond to the tests of chemistry, we hear more than enough. There has just come to us from abroad a tale of malevolent purpose, which it is not surprising to hear has wrought general horror and indignation. The case is now undergoing investigation at the hands of the Magistracy of Brighton, England, and, so far as revealed, embraces the following facts:

A plan has undoubtedly been formed for some time to destroy a number of well-known persons by means of poisoned food. The articles have been sent anonymously as presents,—usually accompanied by a playful note to the effect that the sender had little hopes of mystifying his friend the recipient, but would, for the joke's sake, make the attempt. Sometimes these Judas gifts would come by post, sometimes by express. Cakes, sweetmeats and fruits on different occasions have served as media for the poison. In some instances a particular cake has been wrapped up separately and addressed to the mistress of the house. At one time, in a case like this, a pleasant little missive described the accompanying offering in these terms: "A few home-made cakes for the children; those done up are flavored on purpose for yourself to enjoy. You will guess who this is from. I can't mystify you, I fear. I hope this will arrive in time for you to-night, while the eatables are fresh." The carriage of this parcel was prepaid, and its delectable contents, on being analyzed, were found to contain strychnine enough to destroy a whole family. It is lamentable to add that the historic parallel has been carried out in this instance by the arrest of a lady of reputable standing, who is charged with the commission of the crime. She is a Miss EDWARDS, a woman of thirty-five, and her intended victim is Mrs. BEARD, the wife of a Brighton physician. It is said that the accused made a similar attempt on the life of Mrs. BEARD some months ago, using poisoned chocolate drops at that time to effect her purpose. Were this case a solitary one it would of course be less remarkable; what is strange, however, is that its discovery has been coincident with that of several others almost precisely alike in the same town, implying the existence of an epidemic of this kind of crime as curious as it is alarming.

Fortunately, in none of these cases did fatal results ensue. Suspicion was early excited, and the publicity of one failure naturally assured the failure for the time of all other attempts. A dozen people might, however, have easily been swept away, and the affair supplies fresh evidence, if any were needed, of the propriety of most scrupulous caution on the part of chemists and apothecaries, from whom alone, for the most part, noxious drugs are to be obtained. It appears in connection with the facts described, that a quantity of strychnine was obtained a short time ago from a Brighton chemist by a forged order purporting to come from another chemist; and some of this strychnine was, doubtless, employed in the preparation of the murderous eatables. In nine cases out of ten, deaths by poison are traceable to the carelessness of venders of drugs, and public opinion, no less than the law, can hardly hold such persons to too strict an account for the disposition of the death-dealing agents they dispense.

The Worship of Incompetency.

The *Westfield* investigation disclosed the startling fact that incompetency and ignorance are at a premium in our steam-boat service, and that not only are scientific engineers not employed, but, according to Superintendent BRAISTED, utterly uneducated and unfit persons are even preferred. The examination into the cause of the Eastern Railroad slaughter seems already to indicate a similar state of affairs on our railroads. One of the engine-drivers on the hapless accommodation-train, in giving his testimony, states that "he is acquainted somewhat with the mechanism of boilers," and "does not think the boiler of the express locomotive exploded." Now, it is not perhaps necessary that a railway engine-driver should be a Stephenson or a Watt. But, considering the enormous pressure that is often used in a locomotive, (140 pounds, according to a witness, being the usual amount on the Eastern Railroad,) it might be well if the persons put in charge of such dangerous engines were something more than "slightly acquainted" with their mechanism. The explosion of a locomotive boiler, though an infrequent accident, is still not unprecedented. We remember that one or two such occurred within a few years past, attended with fatal results, which might have been avoided if the engineer had been somewhat better acquainted with the mechanism of the boiler. If HENRY JOHNSON had understood a little more about boilers—had been, in short, a competent engineer, instead of an ignorant stoker—the two hundred mangled victims of the *Westfield* might now be alive and sound.

This is the bane of our country, that in almost all departments of public service—and the great and responsible labor of passenger transport may fairly be included among these—superficial ignorance and cheap incapacity is constantly and even preferably employed. Until this is remedied, we may look for nothing but failure and disaster. If it is not the engineer it is the conductor, if not the conductor it is the Superintendent, the switch-tender, the brakeman, who is imperfect in his understanding of his duties or in his education to fulfill them, and so, failing at the critical moment, consigns scores of his fellow-creatures to a frightful and agonizing death. All this must be changed if our shortest journeys by land and water are henceforth to be free from this hideous phantom. Capacity and thoroughness must be insisted on in those servants of the public, to whom we have daily to intrust our personal safety and the lives of those most dear to us. And on the other hand, inefficiency ought to be correspondingly discouraged, and where it has thrust itself into unmerited position, held to a more rigid responsibility and visited with a severer punishment. Failure under such circumstances becomes a crime. There is a wise moral hid in that old story, which, under one guise or another, is found in every literature—in the tale of the Sphinx who devoured the unsuccessful guessers of her riddle; in the fate of the suitors of Atalanta, slain if they were beaten in the race; in the romance of that grim King who set up his daughter for a song, and beheaded such singers as did not please his fancy; in the myth of the sleeping beauty, where all but the chosen knight perish miserably in the jungle that surrounds the enchanted castle. And the moral is that unfit presumption deserves to be punished as much as true merit does to succeed. Is it not almost time that we took the lesson to heart?

The Last Marine Murder.

Before the terrible interest of those two dark crimes, which have shocked and roused the moral sense of the community to an unprecedented degree, so trifling and frequent an occurrence as the killing of a common sailor is likely to attract even less than usual notice. Yet we trust that the paramount and absorbing duty of stopping the infamous traffic in infanticide will not prevent a strict investigation into the shooting of HUGH CONWAY by the first mate of the ship *Thomas Dunham*. Of late we have had a sickening succession of brutalities and homicides on shipboard, and it is evident either that the spirit of mutiny is rife in the English and American merchant marine, or that ships' officers today are not a whit less ferocious and tyrannical than in the past. In either event, the situation is alarming, and demands prompt and decisive remedial measures. The killing of CONWAY seems to have been, to say the least, unnecessary. Whether or not the sailor's mutinous demonstration was called forth, as has been stated, by the unprovoked brutality of the mate, is not material. The ship had not yet left the bay, and the mutineer might easily have been secured and turned over to the civil authorities. The resort to fire-arms by the mate seems to have been an utterly wanton and unjustifiable misuse of authority, and indicates the recklessness of life which seems to prevail among the officers of the merchant marine. The power of life and death, which to a certain limited extent necessities arising from the welfare of the commercial world, and the absence of the ordinary restraints and safeguards of the law, require to be conceded to ships' officers, obtains only on the high seas, and has no existence in port. If the circumstances of the affray on the *Dunham* are correctly reported, the first mate LEE, who fired the fatal shot, can hardly be held guiltless of murder.

The affair should be subjected to strict and impartial scrutiny, and the defendant, if found guilty, properly punished. An admirable opportunity is here offered to teach a salutary lesson, either to that class of sailors whose unruly and undisciplined passions seek a constant vent in insubordination and mutiny, or to that equally reprehensible class of ships' officers who deem an inferior's life of not so much value as a dog's.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Dread of the Cholera—Precautions and Theories—The Metropolitan Water Supply—Affairs in Ireland—Coal for Posterity—Agricultural Topics—The Growth of Great Towns—Compliments for America.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

Last Sunday the thermometer registered 91° in London, and the cholera is coming. Dr. EDMUNDS reported a typical case—drove down to the *Times* office after midnight to get it into the paper—but next day the Government sanitary officers investigated the case, and thought it not so bad. Another case is reported near Huddersfield, and as the cholera has been gradually approaching from the east, and really exists in at least one Prussian seaport, it may break out in England any day; and the sanitary officer of the Privy Council has issued his directions or recommendations for preventive measures. They are based upon the present theory respecting the propagation of cholera, which is declared not to be contagious, or only slightly so, but is communicated either by living germs, or choleraic matter which comes from the patient's stomach or bowels, and infects the air or water, and especially the water. A drop will poison a river. The remedy is to disinfect all that comes from the sick, that it may not go off into the atmosphere, or by any means get into wells, springs, rivers, or any water used for cooking or drinking. Of course, other sanitary measures must be taken, such as cleanliness, lime washing, disinfectants, &c. And this is what the Government offers of medical wisdom to save us from the impending pestilence. The doctors believe that cholera in London has been chiefly propagated by water. You know that such a theory cannot hold for a moment in New-York, where there are no wells to be affected by the drainage, and where the whole population drinks the pure water of a river which flows forty miles from the hills through a closed aqueduct. It is very bosh. Drinking nasty water is, no doubt, a predisposing cause of cholera, but I can have no doubt that the determining cause—the virus of the disease, is atmospheric. And if every drop of London water was boiled, and filtered, and disinfected, the cholera might still rage among its crowded, filthy, and miserable millions—living in filthy dwellings, wearing filthy clothes, breathing the air, and eating the food of pestilence. No stringency of quarantine will keep out the cholera; but I believe cleanliness and chloride of lime did keep it out of Boston when it first visited America. We breathed chloride of lime for weeks; the whole atmosphere was filled with it; and there was not a case of cholera. But Boston, in those days had no such population, or places to be disinfected as exist in London and all the large towns in England. There was a small Irish colony in the cellars of Broad-street, and a picturesque colored population scattered over Beacon Hill. For the rest, Boston was in pretty good case, and a few barrels of chloride of lime were enough for our thorough purification. Boston had no cholera, when in New-York people died by thousands, and when it raged at Quebec and Montreal. We have a sanitary party in England which contends that all diseases are sporadic or spontaneous in all localities. Miss NIGHTINGALE declares that she has seen small-pox generated. So cholera, we are told, may arise without importation, or infection, wherever certain conditions exist. But the fact is that the favoring conditions always exist in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh; but once in ten years or so we hear of cholera in India, Persia, Russia, Germany, and at last it comes to England, and perhaps gets to America. Every year we have a few cases of what is called English cholera, or cholera morbus, but the true Asiatic cholera does not arise spontaneously from the mere presence of favoring conditions. If it did, it would be perpetual. The germ—the real cause of the disease, whatever it may be, comes from a distance. Yellow fever in America, however it may be aggravated by unsanitary conditions, is always imported, and can always be kept out by a strict quarantine. When it was in New-York and Philadelphia, it was found practicable to draw a cordon around it, and confine it to narrow limits. Small-pox may be isolated, though the contagion has been known to pass a pretty broad river. Cholera seems to pervade the atmosphere, and move through it like a cloud. This cloud, this influence, this choleraic condition of the atmosphere I have felt from day to day, and the reports of mortality justified my impressions of the intensity of the distressing influence. Therefore I do not believe it goes much by water.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

Lord SHAFTESBURY, who seems to have recovered from his recent illness, took the occasion of the approach of cholera to address the House of Lords on the water supply of London.

"He believed he might safely say that there was scarcely a pint of water in London which was not distinctly unhealthy, and that a great deal was positively unsafe. The water supplied by the companies was by no means so vigilantly watched as it ought to be, and as to the wells, there was scarcely a single well in all London from which might be drawn with safety water conducive to health. It had been discovered by recent operations that the favorite pump—the pump in Broad-street and that in the Temple, which he was told had been resorted to by everybody for the clearness, coolness and excellence of the water—were now shut up, the wells having been found to contain deleterious particles. All sanitary authorities held that more mischief to the human constitution accrued from bad water than from bad food, clothing or lodging. He hoped to hear, therefore, that it was the intention of the Government to enter upon the question at the earliest period, and not to leave us for another year in a state of panic at the approach of cholera, and as the water supply of 4,000,000 of people being most questionable in many cases and deadly in others."

It is certainly true that a large portion of the water supply of London is drawn from small rivers which are the common sewers of immense populations; but it is also true that this water has been used for a long period with a death-rate lower than that of towns supplied with water of a much purer quality. The "sanitary authorities" must settle the matter with his Lordship. In 1866, when there was a sharp outbreak of cholera in East London, the drinking of sewage mixed with water in unusual proportions seemed to have a good deal to do with it, but the air people breathe every moment seems more important than the water they seldom or never drink.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The House of Commons found time on Thursday night to have a debate on the Dublin meeting, and the Irish Executive was roundly censured for forbidding in Dublin what is permitted in London; Mr. JACOB BRIGHT being one of the severest in his condemnation. Mr. MAGUIRE said:

"The mass of the people of Ireland would understand this patent fact—that meetings where blasphemous litanies were sung were held in London while the Queen was sitting in her royal palace; whereas in Ireland people were not allowed to hold a meeting for the purpose of appealing for mercy on behalf of persons in dungeons. People in Dublin were bludgeoned on one Sunday for holding a meeting, and on the following Sunday people in London were allowed to hold a meeting. No subtlety would satisfy the people of Ireland that what was tolerated in England was a grievous and terrible event in Ireland."

Capt. WHITE said the action of the Irish Government, now sustained by Mr. GLADSTONE and a vote in a thin House, was

"An error of judgment so grave, an official blunder so glaring, a breach of common sense so stupid, a mistake, in short, so intolerable, as to rank among those blunders which have been said to be worse than crimes."

The motion for an investigation was lost by a bare official majority. The Dublin address truly alleges that "the crowded Republicans of London are allowed to assemble in the public parks of that city to express sympathy with the Commune of Paris, to assail the Crown, the constitution, and the laws." The Irish of all parties denounce this inequality. But the Dubliners have had a partial revenge. On Wednesday a deputation from France to the Ambulance Committee arrived at Kingstown. All Dublin turned out to welcome it, with bands and banners. Twice as many went down as welcomed the Princes the other day, and there was, at least, three times the enthusiasm. The streets of Dublin were crowded; the bands played French and Irish airs alternately. A spectator says it was the largest, the most enthusiastic and the shabbiest crowd he had ever seen. In all this manifestation of French sympathy and Irish nationality, when the flags of all nations, or all that could be gathered, were displayed and conspicuously the stars and stripes waved with the green and tricolor, the English flag was nowhere to be seen, except in one instance, when it was greeted with such cries of "Take it down!" with hisses and groans, that it soon disappeared. At the evening banquet, after dinner the Lord Mayor rose, and, with evident diffidence, ventured to propose "The Health of the Queen." A considerable portion of the company kept their seats, and loud hisses were heard, with cries of "God save Ireland!" while the band played, not the national anthem, but "St. Patrick's Day." The Lord Mayor added some allusions to the visits of royalty, and the band then struck up "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," which satisfied the demands of the audience, and they loudly cheered. I cannot help wondering what would be done in Russia, or Germany, or, let us say, America, in the case of similar disloyal manifestations.

COAL FOR POSTERITY.

There is a slight agitation on the question of coal—if you can imagine people agitated about the prospects of posterity. Prof. JEVONS has demonstrated that at the present rate of progress in population, manufactures, and coal getting in England, all the workable mines will be exhausted in 110 years, when England would be left without fuel, all her factories would stop, her commerce be ended, and her people, or a large portion of them starve. But a Royal Commission takes into account some possible diminution of the ratio of increase, and finds that the stock may last 276 years, or possibly even 360 years. That puts off the evil day; but it is melancholy to think that even in two or three centuries Mr. RUSKIN's terrestrial paradise may be realized; that England may become a beautiful garden with no steam-engines, furnaces, or demoniac works of any kind to blacken and deform her. Forests must furnish fuel, or it must be imported from America. Wind and water-power must do the work; unless indeed, some genius shall, in the course of a few centuries, discover a new motor. Dr. CUMMING has, however, another remedy for the great disaster.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

From a recent Parliamentary return we get a pretty full account of agricultural wages in all parts of England, with which you can compare wages in America, and see whether it is not likely that any demand for labor might be filled from these islands. In the south-eastern division of England, a very rich and productive region, laborers earn from 10s. to 15s. a week, and find themselves; south midland, 10s. to 14s.; south-western, 8s. 6d. to 11s.; west midland, 9s. to 13s., north midland, 12s. to 14s.; northern counties they range from 7s. to 15s. Women earn from 3s. to 6s. a week; children from 2s. 6d. to 5s. It is something better in harvest time, and there are local customs of allowing gardens, potato planting, bacon, &c., which somewhat improve the condition of the working population; but the average of agricultural wages over England cannot be more than fifty cents a day for men, twenty cents for women, fifteen cents for children—a small enough sum for rent, fuel, food, clothing—all the necessaries of life. These are cheaper here than in America, excepting food, drink and tobacco, which are much dearer. Food is imported from America and must cost more. The others are heavily taxed.

GROWTH OF GREAT TOWNS.

While agriculture does not pay much to the laborer, whatever the farmers and landlords may be making, manufactures are rapidly increasing, and the great towns growing faster than ever. Glasgow is extending on every side, and the new buildings in Bradford, for which plans have been left with the borough surveyor, will cost more than a million sterling. Yet, we are told that Germany was never so active, particularly in the iron trade, and that German scissors can be bought in Sheffield.

PAUPERISM.

Pauperism does not diminish, and there are workhouses which seem to offer strong inducements to people to come into them. One in Liverpool, with 1,000 inmates, expended last year £1,300 in spirituous liquors for the inmates. This may be a very small affair to New-Yorkers, who seem to be in the habit of squandering millions in upholstery, plastering, plumbing, and the odd items that vex householders, but here it is a rather heavy bill for medicine. For the English have notions of economy; and Her Majesty the Queen has just done another unpopular act. She came up from the Isle of Wight a few days ago, rested a night or two at Windsor, and went off to Balmoral. It is just at the prorogation of Parliament, and a Cabinet council is summoned to meet her at Balmoral today. This involves a journey of five hundred miles at the national cost to every Minister who attends the Council. The Queen would certainly have stayed a few days longer at Windsor, if she had been obliged to pay the Ministers' expenses out of her own pocket.

COMPLIMENTS FOR AMERICA.

Here is an item cut from the money article of the Birmingham *Post*, which I fancied might be pleasant reading to some of your patriotic fellow-citizens:

"All the advices from London speak of the success of the Seventy-five Million United States Loan as already secured. A Government which has within five years redeemed nearly five hundred millions of the obligations created in the conduct of a great war, and which has at the same time largely cut down the fiscal burdens of the people, stands in a position which investors know how to appreciate. The association of the house of JAY COOKE & Co. with the negotiation of the loan is another circumstance that is not likely to be overlooked. It is eminently proper that the banking-house, which in the United States acted between the Government and the people during the war, should now be the medium for introducing a United States Loan to the British public."

When you can give as good an account of the public debt of the City of New-York, I shall be happy to send you, on that subject, a similar paragraph.

MONADNOCK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of the Grand Opera-House.

The Grand Opera-house, now managed by Messrs. BAKER & COLE, was opened for the Fall and Winter season, last evening. The occasion, not unnoticeable in itself, became of marked interest by the return to New-York of Mr. DANIEL BANDMANN, and by the first appearance of Mrs. BANDMANN, who graced the English stage not very long ago under the name of MILLIE PALMER. Though eight years will, to-morrow, have gone by since Mr. BANDMANN, during his earlier representations in English, acted in "Narcisse," we are sure that neither the singular play nor the very intelligent artist were unfamiliar to a large portion of yesterday's audience. It is not certain that under other circumstances "Narcisse"—which, after all, was recited for the one occasion only—would be as impressive as last night's demonstrations showed it to be. Much greater players than Mr. BANDMANN, might suffer on account of a drama whereof the construction is simplicity itself, while the characters are shadowy and the situations few and by no means overwhelming in their effect. But the latest rehearsal of Mr. TOM TAYLOR's adaptation of HERR BRACHVOGEL's work was carried on in presence of an enlightened and sympathetic assemblage, and the consequences were as pleasant as could be desired. The story of "Narcisse," briefly told, rests on the supposititious incident that *Mme. de Pompadour*, twenty years before the period of her great ascendancy over LOUIS XIV., was the wife of an eccentric musician named *Narcisse*, whom she deserted in order to become Court mistress, and, as she hopes when the play commences, Queen. A plot to prevent the latter calamity brings to light *Narcisse*, who, since the time of his desertion, has wandered through the world a cynical philosopher and shabby genius. He is used for the purpose of confronting his false wife, meets her in an amateur dramatic performance, which precedes her nuptials to the *King*, learns that she is "The Pompadour," kills her with his indignation and then dies himself. All this is set forth in a most unartificial style, and, in addition to the reasons mentioned above, as the general dialogue is not likely to have, in English or American theatres, the quick and polished delivery it needs, the force and pathos of what is but a *scenario*, are to be derived from the personation of the leading character. Mr. BANDMANN's embodiment of *Narcisse* is very fine, and it gives life to the whole composition. It is full of variety, for if the performer does not take a hand in the satirical conversation in the first act with that perfect brilliancy and ease which Mr. FECHTER or any other French comedian of rank would display, he expresses the deep sense of the betrayed husband, the bitterness of the outcast and the righteous anger of the Judge with an intensity and a skill of expression about which there cannot be two opinions. We do not propose, however, to deal at length with Mr. BANDMANN in "Narcisse," when to-morrow he will court criticism in a wholly fresh character. We must, however, add to the foregoing remarks, that the very cordial reception of which he was the object, last evening, was quite deserved, as was also the call before the curtain at the end of each of the three acts. The last summons exacted a few words of thanks. Mrs. BANDMANN made a successful debut in a long and thankless part, that of *Doris Quinault*. She is young and has a prepossessing appearance, a sympathetic manner, and an experience, which even extreme nervousness did not conceal. The other roles in "Narcisse" were filled by Messrs. Harry Eytinge, E. F. Thorne, C. T. Parsloe, and W. A. Pope, and by Misses Henrietta Osborne and Edith Challis. We do not remember any representation of Mr. BRACHVOGEL's drama in which the atmosphere of the French court has been felicitously reproduced, and last night's attempt had the usual ill-success. The recital, however, was smooth enough, and it would be asking altogether too much of any manager to polish Mr. PARSLOE, for example, into a being of the *grand siècle*, for one night.

Gossip of the Week.

The comparative coolness of the last nights of the week just ended increased the attractiveness of the different performances, and the pleasant sight of a well-filled auditorium could be enjoyed at almost all the theatres. The reproduction, with flattering success, of "Humpty Dumpty," was the single fresh incident, and that one, occurring at the Olympic on Monday, was adverted to recently with sufficient detail to make immediate reference superfluous. Elsewhere affairs were unchanged. At Wallack's "Bluebeard" was acted with undiminished satisfaction to undiminished audiences, and if the burlesque makes way in a few days for "The Princess of Trebizonde," it will be more for the sake of pleasing the company's love of change than the public's. At Booth's Miss LOTTA's eccentricities have proved new, original and entertaining, and the Fall season, thanks to that little lady's popularity, has been prosperously commenced. At Niblo's Mr. EMMET, in "Fritz," has drawn large concourses, and kept them in the best of spirits. At Wood's Museum Miss ADA HARLAND continued the fulfillment of her engagement, which closed last evening. To-morrow, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN acts there. We are not aware that a change of bill is intended in any other direction....Messrs. NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON's Twenty-eighth-street Opera-house will be opened to-morrow evening. A powerful company, we learn, has been engaged. We shall be glad to say more on the subject on Tuesday next.

Home Notes.

The opera season will commence at the Academy of Music on Oct. 23....Mr. JEFFERSON acts at the Brooklyn Academy all this week....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS is advertised to appear in a dramatization of Mrs. H. B. STOWE's "Pink and White Tyranny."....Miss KELLOGG sang in Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Mr. BERGE and Mr. W. H. FESSENDEN sharing the great success of the concert....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS acts in Providence three nights this week.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON acted last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music....Mr. D. L. MORRIS acted in "Dollars" at the Boston Theatre......Hooley's Opera-house, in Chicago was opened Tuesday with a performance of "The Hunchback," wherein Mr. FRANK LAWLOR and Miss AUGUSTA DARGON bore the leading parts....Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY's drama of "Amy Robsart" founded on "Kenilworth," has been produced at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia, Miss Bella Pateman, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. Charles Walcot, and Mr. James Taylor being in the cast. An immense audience witnessed the first performance......The Italian Opera performances by Mrs. STATES and her company in Virginia City were successfully commenced on Aug. 20......The San Francisco *Alta California* thus speaks of the latest events at the California Theatre: "The new play by FRED LYSTER and SEDLEY SMITH, "Ready, or California in 1871," is the medium of introducing some of the most beautiful scenes yet given to our theatre-goers by PORTER, who is famous for his magnificent scene-painting. The artist was called on the stage twice last evening to receive the congratulations of the audience. The play is full of excitement; following the trail of *Detective Sharphold*, (capitally made up by Mr. WILLIAMSON to resemble *Captain Lees*) we are treated to a jump from a balcony to intercept a decamping scoundrel—to a thrilling fire scene in a Chinese opium den—and a very sensational rescue of a railroad train from destruction;, this is the chief excitement of the play, and is capitally worked up; when the detective hurriedly replaces the rails that had been removed, and just in time to let the rushing train go on in safety, a sigh of relief is heard in the audience, and then thundering applause follows, which does not subside until the curtain is rung up on the tableau. This is not inferior to the railroad sensation in 'Under the Gaslight.' 'Ready' has made an impression, and will draw crowded houses during the time it can be allowed to remain on the boards. The characters were intrusted to good hands—notably that of *Lee Sharphold*, to Mr. WILLIAMSON, who (besides the make-up mentioned) assumes the disguise of a Frenchman, a Chinaman and a rough miner—all capital impersonations. Miss MINNIE WALTON, as the wife of the detective, had to assume the disguise of an Irish boy, and did it capitally; her brogue is of the genuine sort, as good and as natural as the Scotch dialect she used in "Jeanie Deans." ....A new theatre in the fourth district of the city is projected by the New Orleans Dramatic Relief Association....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT acted in Montreal on Monday....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Miss LISA WEBER and her company were last week in Toronto.

Foreign Gossip.

The *Orchestra* says Sir JULIUS BENEDICT is gone to Bad-Gastein to see the belligerent Emperors of Austria and Germany....Sir MICHAEL COSTA will go to the Sulphur Baths of Ischia this Summer....Sir STERNDALE BENNETT has been invited to Bonn by the Festival Committee....Sir JULIUS BENEDICT's "Un Anno ed un Giorno" will be performed in an English dress at St. James' Theatre, under the direction of the composer....Mr. GEORGE OSBORNE's three-act opera "Sylvia," is likely to be one of the novelties in the ensuing season of the Royal National Opera at St. James's Theatre....A fortnight ago the Prince of WALES, while visiting the Queen's Theatre, in London, found his way to Mr. ROUSBY's dressing-room, and knocked at the door. The actor, answering the summons, was astonished to find the heir to the Crown waiting in the passage. But his Royal Highness soon put him at his ease with a few well-turned and impressive compliments. The Prince then asked to be introduced to Mrs. ROUSBY, whom he felicitated on her charming assumption of *Joan of Arc*....The London *Figaro* is pleased to see among the civil list pensions of the year one of £100 per annum awarded to Mr. JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHE, Somerset Herald in the College of Arms, but better known as the author of those pretty fairy extravaganzas which were so infinitely preferable to the present rough-and-tumble style of burlesque which has taken their place....The International Opera-house scheme, which has been some time under consideration, is now, according to the London *Echo*, definitely settled. The site for the new theatre is situated in one of the best parts of Oxford-street, and the building itself will be large, elegant and commodious. The architect is Mr. WALTER EMDEN. It is intended to make the International Opera-house the *local* of M. OFFENBACH, who will be associated with M. RAPHAEL FELIX in the direction of the theatre.....The works of the new Opera-house, Paris, have been resumed; a sum of 600,000 francs, voted before the outbreak of the war, having been placed at the disposal of M. GARNIER for that purpose. No other credits, however, are opened for any subsequent operations....M. DUPUIS and Mlle. DEVERIA will play the principal *rôles* in the new opera-bouffe of MM. CREMIEUX, JAIME, and HERVE, "Le Trône d'Ecosse."....Mme. LEONIDE LEBLANC has been engaged at the Paris Gaîté to play the rôle of *Blanche de Nevers* in "Le Bossu."....The City of Ghent has just obtained from the Government a subsidy of 21,000 francs for its Conservatoire....The item concerning the enthusiastic demonstration at the Strasbourg Theatre was wholly without foundation. An audience never could have risen to join in a French patriotic chorus, for the simple reason that the theatre was burned during the siege.

"UP THE SPOUT."

A Saturday Night in "My Uncle's" Parlor—Who the Visitors Were, and What Offerings They Brought.

When Col. JAS. FISK made use of that remarkable sentence, "Gone where the woodbine twineth," he showed clearly that he had no definite understanding of what is meant by the phrase, "Up the spout," though that was the meaning he desired to convey by his periphrase. When Jones asks Smith where his watch is, and he replies "Up the spout," he wishes to be understood that he has effected a loan on it from the gentleman popularly known as "My Uncle," or, in other words, a licensed pawnbroker. These necessary and convenient relatives are much scarcer here than in Europe, especially in England, where it is hard to see a street that is not ornamented by the three golden balls, the sign of the pawnbroking craft or mystery. Pawn-shops abound according to the poverty of a people. Where the masses are well off the pawnbrokers are few; where they are poor, and live from hand to hand, pawn-shops will increase. They may be counted in London by hundreds if not thousands. Here in New-York there are but eight, and of these two are not pawn-shops but loan offices. The difference between the two is very great. The pawnbroker is subject to the law of the State, can only charge twenty-five per cent. per annum, and will keep the goods for one year if the interest is unpaid. The loan office is an independent sort of affair, that charges anything the proprietor chooses, and sells the borrower up if he does not pay the accrued interest at the end of thirty days. The loan office only lends money on jewelry, precious stones and works of *vertu*. The pawnbroker will take in anything, from an anchor to an Irishwoman's thimble, and will advance any sum from $20,000 to two shillings.

The head and front of the pawnbroking profession is one firm originally in Chatham-street. They have three places, but the chief is midway in the Bowery. Here a brisk business is constantly done, but on Saturday night the place is in its full glory. Ordinarily loans are suspended at sunset, but on these occasions "Uncle" keeps open house until 10 o'clock. The stream that rushes in all the evening is a very varied one, for a pawnbroker's is like a ferry-boat, all classes and conditions of men meet there on terms of equality. Some come to spout their property to go on Sunday excursions, but the great majority take out the things which have been pledged during the week in anticipation of pay day. They crowd up to the long, low counter, impatiently jostling and pushing for precedence. "Arrah, man, take yer elbow out of me back. Can't yez wait yer turn loike the rest," cries a stout Irishwoman to a good-looking young fellow behind her. He has a dark, swarthy face, with well-marked features, and is immediately recognized by the assistants of the pawnbroker, who begin to whistle, at which the man smiles. He happens to be a character in his way, and his face is well known on Broadway, where he sells bird whistles and tin calls for conductors. He wants to get out his Sunday finery, but has lost his ticket. Being known no difficulty is made about the matter, and a blank affidavit is rapidly produced, filled up and handed to him for signature. In other cases the Mayor would be appealed to, and the affidavit made before him. "Och hurry up thim, there's a darlint," cries the Irishwoman again to an assistant, "sure my heart's broke wid the delay." The man nods and smilingly says, "Keep cool ma'am, till your turn comes." In a few moments her turn does come, and her ticket is taken, her money paid, her change handed to her with lightning speed. In another moment a bundle is placed before her, which she deliberately opens and examines. It contains four splendid linen shirts, carefully starched, but not ironed. A suspicious temperament is a bad thing; but without possessing it, a bystander might guess that this was a laundress who had pawned the shirts of a customer.

A swarm of children are in the place. They have come to redeem things for their parents, and they evidently are accustomed to the place. They take possession of the private boxes at the end of the counter, and play bo-peep with great delight, bobbing their heads in and out like so many rabbits. They redeem mostly clothes, but one little fellow staggers away with a pile of bed-clothing. Very sharp are these children, counting like lightning calculators, and not to be done out of a cent in the interest. But as a rule, though they redeem the things, they never spout them, for their parents think they can get more, which is a grievous error. The pawnbroker says so much, and if the client objects, there is no parleying on Saturday nights, and the articles are thrust back over the counter.

In comes Anonyma, flaunting in silk and laces. She is slightly inebriated, declines the offer of a private box, and chats amicably with everybody around her. She produces a superb diamond cross, and wants $800. "There," says "my uncle," and the crisp greenbacks are counted out to her. A five-cent stamp is put on her ticket, her cross is made into a little packet, and disappears down stairs into the strong-room. Close on the heels of flaunting vice comes weeping virtue. A widow woman shrinks into a box, and puts on the counter a neat mahogany box, which, when opened, reveals a fine ship's chronometer. "How much, Madam?" says the assistant, respectfully. "As much as you can let me have, please," pleads the widow. She gets $100. A poor, broken-down creature comes next, and pawns a dress of calico for thirty cents. If not redeemed it will be a dead loss, for it is worth nothing. The pawnbrokers lose in this way, it is said, from $9,000 to $10,000 a year. Next comes a fine strapping workman, a carpenter evidently, on a tearing spree. His face is inflamed with liquor, but he is not drunk. He "spouts" a lot of tools, in which saws are very conspicuous. Next comes a gentleman not unacquainted with Tammany Hall, who spouts a diamond stud for $750. It is worth three times as much, and as the pawnbroker holds it to the light and flashes its many colored rays in every direction, the crowd look on admiringly and pass comments. And thus the nephews and the nieces of "my uncle" pay him their respects on Saturday night until 10 o'clock, and then the shutters are put quickly up, the doors are bolted, and the business is closed until Monday morning.

NEW-YORK PROMINENT STRUCTURES

General Observations on Buildings—The Elegant Establishment of Fisk, Clark & Flagg—Something Unknown to the "Gothamites"—An Interview and an Inspection.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1871.

Amid the multiplicity and variety of splendid structures that adorn this great Metropolis, the mind seems lost in a sort of general vagueness, as whether most to admire the elaborate embellishments of the one, or the uniqueness and substantiality of the other. The eye, however, as it wanders along this almost continuous range of noble buildings, rests with a gratified delight on all the styles of architecture, as though bewildered in the maze of increasing attractions; its glances themselves fall listlessly on whatever invites their notice. Nor is this salient feature of what might be literally termed structural magnificence, so conspicuously developed in New-York, confined to public institutions, but manifests itself as palpably in private edifices as in business establishments. To argue, as has been assumed, that all this external "pomp and circumstance" is simply hollow ostentation, or an ingenious trick to advertise the wealth, position, and status of the tenant—an unsuspected means of investing with notoriety the business of the proprietor, or the indulgence of a weakness that revels in pageantry and parade—is almost to affirm the non-existence of such a spirit as enterprise, and to ignore that sentiment of local pride inherent in citizenship.

Anything that tends to render the city attractive is essentially an auxiliary to its prosperity. Strip even those great localities teeming with a dense population, of vast commercial resources and conducting a goodly proportion of the traffic of the world, of those main elements of beauty or interest that render them neucleuses of admiration, and you throw a clog around their activities, hampering their operations and impeding, ultimately, their progress. What wreathed with renown the splendid cities of antiquity, crowning Athens with glory, twining the fair brow of Sparta with immortality and enabling Rome to sit throned on her seven hills, mistress of empires, were unquestionably the attractions they centred within themselves. A public spirit of enterprise was a part of their education, not only indoctrinated, but enforced, by their rulers, and ample scope and verge being given to the arts and sciences, their achievements soon began to build up for them the fame which lingers about them as lustrously today as in their palmiest hour.

Especially in the matter of architecture were these remarkable cities deeply concerned. The taste was an original inheritance, which, from liberal and continuous indulgence, became a fixed habit. The passion for handsome buildings glowed with intensity and fervor in times still more remote, and gratified itself in the erection of magnificent palaces and temples. Rude and uncomely as were the obelisks and pyramids of Egyptian construction, they were reared at an incalculable sacrifice of labor and expense. The antique kings lavished unmeasured wealth upon their royal abodes and in the ornamentation of the leading cities of their possessions; and passing over the sumptuousness of Solomon's Temple, the pilgrim of today, as he tracks his way along the sites of cities once opulent and flourishing, will stumble upon ruins in which are plainly-traced marks of the primeval extravagance that existed in the earlier styles of architecture.

Anterior to the late war, that laid its ravaging and devastating hand upon France, Paris was the cynosure of an admiring world; and it cannot be doubted but that the splendor of its buildings and the adornments of its public institutions invested it with that picturesqueness which has given it so much éclat. Crush its columns, topple its steeples, crumble its palaces, trample its gardens and destroy its elegant private residences, raze even its business houses to the level of the grounds whence they spring into shapes of beauty or grandeur, and with all its "divertissements," the tinkle of its gay bells of pleasure, its carnival of glee, the merriment of its men and the sparkle of its fair women, Paris would be, like the royalty that gave it glory, only a memory and a name.

The world is growing more and more cosmopolitan, and persons of a nomadic nature generally settle for the while into localities most inviting and attractive. Population is wealth, for even where it comes, purseless and penniless, as in the case of emigration, what is emigration but the direct implement or agency of developing wealth and prosperity. Fill a city with denizens, and as the tension of capacity is reached, its limits will extend with the natural overflow of population. With the spread of territory comes the augmentation of business, and business after all is the true touchstone to metropolitan reputation and success.

These remarks have been superinduced by a recent visit and inspection of the splendid establishment of Messrs. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, situated in the very heart of busy, bustling Broadway, No. 690, nearly opposite the "Grand Central Hotel," and which, even from its tall, towering, stately exterior conveys no adequate conception of the conveniences, comforts and luxuriousness of its internal arrangements, the perfection of its accessories and appliances and the completeness of its details. The frontal view of this building presents a contour of polished marble, rising to an altitude of five stories, with two sub-basements that furnish an entirety of no less than seven floors, the first leading directly from the street, the second serving as a salesroom, and the others appropriated to the purposes hereinafter described. The exterior of the building is set off by chaste carvings and ornamental arches, supported by graceful pillars, that, free from elaboration, typifies that style of severe simplicity which fastens the attention while it challenges criticism. Running directly in the rear of the building is an alleyway, by which all the merchandise lowered from the sales-room, entered and packed below, is daily turned out. The goods are raised by an elevator and let down by the same means. Through this passage arrive regularly twice a day, the various expresses, the drivers of which, by certain signal-taps upon the general notice bell, attached to the rear door, indicate to the employes within the presence of either the Adams, American, National or other express wagons. The sub-basement is used exclusively for empty cases, the packing of boxes and storage of surplus stock. From this floor runs a dumb-waiter, communicating with three stories above for any purpose of transmission from floor to floor, as also two extensive furnaces heating the entire building, the fires burning incessantly day and night throughout the entire season, unextinguished even on Sundays, and thus sending a grateful warmth into every apartment. Toward the front of this same lower story is a kitchen, supplied with MONEUSE & DUPARQUET's celebrated French patent range with broiler attachments and complete appliances. In fact, all the utensils of this perfect little *cuisine* are of the best manufacture; the skillets, sauce-pans and pots being wrought of solid copper, inlined with block-tin of superior quality. Among the appurtenances we could not fail to observe one of ROCHES' patent London knife-cleaning and sharpening machines, by which the knife is at first partially inserted, and then subsequently, by the revolution of a crank, cleaned, edged and polished like silver, by the invisible operation of machinery within. Another striking novelty, worth mentioning, is a platform or flight of steps, topped by a comparatively broad stand, from which the dishes are placed on shelves, ranged inside, and reaching to the dining-room overhead, and thence taken off by the waiter. The valet, who to his capacity of waiter, adds that of janitor, is an active and efficient Frenchman, named HENRY MAZA, and his wife, a first-class cook, presides over the cuisine. We mention their names in tribute to the exquisite care and condition in which we found both the culinary department and the pantry, reflecting in their neatness and cleanliness the scrutiny and attention of an accomplished housewifery.

The dining-room is a bijou of a place, painted in a beautiful, delicate pattern, the walls adorned with pictures, and the whole supplied with plain but substantial black-walnut furniture. In the centre of the dining-table is a stand of the same material as the furniture of the hall, with a slight artistic admixture of mahogany with the walnut, on which is perched a female figure of bronze holding a gas-jet, encircled within a globe of highly-embellished and tastefully-cut glass. Chairs and couches fill up the rest of the hiatus. A solid column rises from the centre of the floor, (which is of oaken stuff, waxed and polished as in France,) with chaste entablature on top, supporting the ceiling, which, by the by, is painted in soft, delicate shades of green, and with the light admitted through HYATT's patent glass globules, presents what is technically phrased that "chiaroscuro," at once the dream and the ambition of artists who seek a felicitous blending of sunshine and shadow, (light and shade.)

Ascending a short flight of stairs, we strike the main floor, along which, ranged laterally on either side, are counters and cases, in which are tastefully disposed samples of the various goods in store. The show-cases, running through the centre of this story, present the most elaborate care and artistic skill in the arrangement of the articles, glowing out with a still more salient lustre at night, under the play of superb gas chandeliers, wrought of bronze and gold, and pendant from ceilings worked into bright-colored frescoes. The walls are of a ceruleau hue, capped with cornices tinted in four different colors, so as to contrast strikingly with the pale east of the walls. No less than four coatings have been bestowed on these walls, and the result is a surface of exquisite polish, smooth as glass, and free from even the touch of a flaw or speck. Immediately under the skylight we observed a circular sample-table of solid mahogany, highly finished, resting upon a base of black-walnut and mahogany, which imparts quite a unique aspect to the place; and, sauntering along, paused in wonder and admiration at a display of kid gloves, which took the fancy captive, and led it through visions of holiday dressing, balls, weddings and parties.

There are no other manufacture than those of LAPORTE, the renowned, *Parisian* LAPORTE, whose soft, fine, finished kid gloves are said, by connoisseurs, to eclipse the make of JOUVIN and ALEXANDRE. As an evidence of the immense trade transacted in these kid gloves alone, we may cite the fact of Messrs. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG carrying a stock of about ten thousand dozen. They are the exclusive American agents for LAPORTE, and are worthy representatives of so distinguished a manufacturer. Commenting, however, on specialties, one of their great features is the "RUSSIAN BRACE," with FISK, CLARK & FLAGG's "patent felt ends," already bidding fair to outrival the famous "Guyot" braces, of antecedent repute, and which, under the royal seal, as it were, of the Emperor ALEXANDER II. of Russia, is as recognizable, in connection with these trusty supports, as the photographic counterfeit of some familiar household face. Here, also, are tempting patterns of their equally celebrated "TRUEFIT SHIRT," combining all the merits of the French method, with signal improvements of their own; and now comes something, "SO NOBBY, SO JAUNTY, SO GAY"—the "LAST SENSATION" in the shirt line, sweeping and spreading like wildfire all through the country, which it took so literally by storm, that no man felt a prouder boast, as a devotee of fashion, than to display himself in the faultless cut, or own to the possession of a "CHEVIOT SHIRT," like the French soldier under BONAPARTE, who claimed, as his greatest honor and glory, the privilege of belonging to the Army of the Empire. Being a novelty in manufacture, the "Cheviot shirts" have gained rapid and decided popularity in Europe, where they are extensively worn by fashionable people; and, strange to say, though made of clear cotton, they are highly absorbent, and when laundered, reflect the bright, beautiful appearance of a linen fabric. These shirts present a variety of patterns, consisting of stripes and mixtures, and are offered to the trade by the piece or package.

In the rear of this main floor is the office, constituting a suite of three rooms, used respectively as a reception chamber, book-keeper's apartment and general transaction bureau. The office is elegantly furnished. A rich green carpet blending its pale, dark tints with livelier shades, yields with a velvety phancy to the tread, and is perfectly miraged in the magnificent looking-glasses that line the walls, and are sustained by solid frames of ebony and gold. The chandeliers are of bronze and gilt, to correspond with those in the front, and drop from ceilings stuccoed and frescoed in the highest style of the graceful arts. The mantel is of marble, fretted and frecked, the grate of the finest finish and quality, and the fender a chef d'œuvre of English workmanship, being designed and constructed in steel and ormolu by rule and measure, to fit the office here. It is elegantly worked, and preserves unimpaired its polished sheen. Even the coal-hod is a gem of richly-ornamented work, and, we must admit, the handsomest specimen of the kind we have ever seen, paling the beautiful imprints of "decalcomanie." The whole thing represents a picture or landscape of "Derwentwater Lake," and the circuit of water is portrayed with remarkable fidelity and skill. By the by, according to the story, the Countess of DERWENTWATER encamped upon this original spot, a few years ago, under the claim of an hereditary right to its possession, creating, as must be remembered, the almost universal impression that the lady was chargeable, as the grave-digger in the play said as to the cause of young *Hamlet's* being sent into England, "with losing of her wits."

Abutting the office is a neat little armoire of maple-wood, with shelves and hat-rack attachment, hooks and every suggestable convenience for hats, coats, cloaks, sticks, &c., plainly demonstrating that even in such insignificant minutiæ the thoroughness of thought was not wanting.

We rise now to the second story by a round of wide steps, covered with green carpeting, adjusted by brass rods, at the base of which flight of stairs, and simultaneously serving as the Newell post, is a walnut stand, bearing a bronze fancy figure of a female, beautifully draped in flowing robes—the "Caryatide"—unstretching her symmetrically-molded arms to grasp a globe gas-lamp, by which she lights the way. Landing on the last platform, we espy one of the best collection of cravats in the world, baffling description, in styles, variety, manufacture and number. To attempt their nomenclatures or classifications would be to overrun the pages of an ordinary catalogue.

And just here, as at a distinct station, we must pause to notice the system of telegraphy developed throughout the entire building, communicating by a series of electric bells, not only all over the house, but serving at night as a burglar alarm. By this system every door, window, scuttle and skylight is connected. Even the coal-chute in the sidewalk is brought within the spell of this electric influence, so that no one can stealthily approach by alley, walk or grating, without sounding a general tocsin to warn the sentinel within. So scientific and complete is this telegraphic arrangement, that the bells inside, when tapped or sounded, necessarily ring the bells, invisibly located outside, but known to the Police, and thus in an emergency a general alarm is given, like that which summons the Fire Department on duty.

The third floor is appropriated to cutting purposes, and such is the dexterity with which the operators manipulate that we could not fail to observe the clean sweep of the knife cutting through thirty-six shirts at one incision. In this apartment we had an opportunity of examining Messrs. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG's patent pantaloon drawers, of which they are the sole manufacturers, and which are eminently the best-fitting, most convenient and easy-wearing garment of the kind we ever saw. There is something about them so neat and yet so stylish, so elegantly-fitting and so comfortable, forming so strong a contrast to the awkward, half-made vestments of the kind generally worn, that dealers once purchasing them find no sale for the old, faulty and uncomely styles. Patented in February and April, 1868, in the initial characters, "P. P. D.," these letters have become so familiar to the trade that not only "he who runs may read," but every dealer has become a sort of Belshazzar, to whom the inscription is at once intelligible and significant.

Our appetite for further explorations being rather whetted by what we have already inspected than dulled by satiety, we cheerfully and eagerly mount to another story, and soon find ourselves literally impaled by smoking-jackets, dressing-robes, drawers, shirts, &c., in process of cutting. Prying into the closets we discover piles of shirting and linens for shirts, and flannels for drawers, cashmeres, &c., disposed in these places, with the special view of avoiding lumbering up the floors with cases, and as each depository holds twelve or fifteen cases of goods, some idea might be calculatingly framed of the immense stocks on hand. Above are the silk rooms for neck-ties, suspender and brace trappings, under the supervision and attendance of female workers. Here we find the same aptitude and expertness evidenced as among the male cutters, and it is not an uncommon sight to see the fair, frail fingers of a delicate lady hand cut through eighteen thicknesses of neck-ties, where the texture of the material is light, at "one fell swoop." An introduction to the young lady who puts on the finishing touches to the cravats, works the broidery and does the gold stamping, brought vividly to our mind the memory of some of our recherché establishments, where the ladies who preside, as at Olympe's, Sophie's and Dauphine's, are of a seemingly *distingué* type.

Thrown suddenly among no less than 300 work women, diligently employed in the manufacture of shirts, we do not think it an extravagant stretch of imagination to have fancied ourselves elevated above the grosser element, in which only the sterner sex figure. True, there is a serious drawback here to one's dream of Elysium, for the poetry of the vision is at once rudely broken and marred by the incessant click and clatter of about 150 sewing-machines in practical operation. These machines embrace every variety of manufacture, selected with regard to their special adaptation to hemming, tucking, fringing, stitching, felling, button-holing, &c. Inclosed in separate compartments on the two upper floors are heating furnaces, lined with polished metal, and so adjusted as to exclude the heat from the employes. These are used for heating the irons with which to press and finish off the shirts.

One more ascent, and we enter the apartment dedicated to the manufacture of the "Russian Braces." All the work executed here is done by women with the aid of the indispensable sewing-machine. Here the gilt buckles are attached and the felt ends are affixed. There is only one house, we learn, licensed by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG to deal in this great specialty of "Russian Brace," and that is the "Nashawanack Manufacturing Company." They are the sole licensees under the original patent who can sell these suspenders, and authentic as is the statement it seems almost incredible that they alone manufacture under this right 40,000 dozen per annum.

The expenditures of such an establishment, we naturally observed to the proprietors, must be enormous, and in corroboration of our conjecture they simply furnished us with one statistic, which will convey a pretty clear idea of the magnitude of their business. Their pay-roll alone amounts every Saturday night (on which occasion the claims of the employes are liquidated) to the nice little round sum of $2,200.

Detached from the building on Broadway, and situated at accessible points, in other localities, however, are laundries, ironing-rooms, and other appurtenances, that could not be immured within the structure we have been describing, ample as is its scope and extensive as are its operations. They even manufacture, in a separate building that looks in itself like a warehouse, so spacious are its dimensions, their own boxes. This work is done by machinery, capable of turning out 400 boxes "per diem," beautifully made, perfectly sized, and set off by gilded lettering on the top, comparing favorably with the best specimens of typography or lithographing.

There is not, indeed, an appurtenance about this fine establishment that is not in keeping with its general elegance. The burglar and fire proof safe, which has just been completed to order, is a perfect specimen of mechanical skill and ingenuity. It stands seven feet high, polished like the body of a coach, in the deepest shade of sea-green, ornamented and edged with gold, and presenting a most massive exterior. Just above the centre, to which are affixed the knobs that open it, is the familiar trade-mark of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, a lion with uplifted fore paw, (neither rampant nor "couchant," but in a progressive attitude, as though indicative of the great strides of the firm) embodying in the ribbon underneath, the motto of the concern, "Cura et Industria;" and below is a beautiful landscape view, chosen from the Central Park of New-York. This safe is constructed with smooth, flat front, as in France, free from panel-work, and is one of "Herring's Patent Champion" safes, manufactured after the latest style, and in the most approved workmanship of Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN. The interior arrangements are marvels of scientific craft, and reflect increased credit on this already reputable house.

If such an institution is not an honor and an ornament to any city, we would like to know what would give it more *éclat* or invest it with greater attractions. Nor does this conclusion apply in a mercantile sense only. The merchants who conduct business on such a scale of magnitude are Princes, and the glory of a kingdom is known through its rulers. They sway as much the destiny of a place as royalty, be there even no throne on which they sit. To descend to facts, (the food on which the late CHARLES DICKENS fed Mr. Gradgrind, and without which pabulum Mr. Gradgrind could not have subsisted,) the very goods a firm like FISK CLARK & FLAGG ship to different sections of the country is an irresistible invitation to the merchants of those sections to seek further supplies from them. Thus business flows into the City, and the agency through which it courses is as a channel in the great heart of the metropolis. Besides, being manufacturers, the money they receive does not find egress, but accumulates here, indirectly, in the City or in the municipal coffers themselves, in the shape of consequential expenditures, contributions, taxations and the like.

New-York is one vast bazaar, it is true, but there is no busier mart or no more thoroughly supplied depot within its wide domains than that of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. M. M. C.

New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 16.

OBITUARY.

Walter Montgomery.

WALTER MONTGOMERY, whose sad death is announced in our telegraphic columns, will be remembered by theatre-goers in this country as an English actor of marked ability and especial brilliancy as an elocutionist, who made a brief professional visit to the United States during the past season. He was born on Long Island, near this City, in 1827, while his parents were on a visit to this country. In his youth he was employed in a shawl manufactory in Norwich, England, but having a decided taste for dramatic performances, left that business to go upon the stage. After considerable training and study in the provinces, he appeared in the Princesses Theatre in London, where he performed *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Romeo* and other parts of the same high order with considerable success. He afterward appeared at other metropolitan theatres, and in 1865 opened an establishment of his own at Nottingham. He became especially distinguished for his powers as a reader, and at one time acted as teacher of elocution to the Prince of Wales. Some years ago Mr. MONTGOMERY went to Australia, where he gained brilliant triumphs as an actor. From Australia he came across the Pacific to San Francisco, and thence overland to the Atlantic coast, on his way home. While here he appeared before the public several times, and met with a cordial reception. He was distinguished among those who knew him personally for his pleasant, jovial disposition and hearty good fellowship, and many will hear with profound regret of his melancholy fate. Since his return to England he has been giving public readings, and had recently married an American lady.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

Homicide in Brooklyn—A Wife Stabs Her Husband in a Drunken Quarrel—Death of the Victim.

Another Brooklyn murder was brought to light yesterday afternoon by the death of the victim in the Long Island College Hospital. The fact, however, that the crime was committed on Thursday night, and that the College authorities took no measures to notify the Police of it, although the man came there immediately after he was wounded, suggests that a rather irregular mode of procedure is adopted at that institution. The murdered man was named JOHN RILEY, and was in the boot and shoe business at No. 39 Atlantic-street. On Thursday night he quarreled with his wife, and, it is alleged, beat her, whereupon she seized a knife and plunged it into his abdomen, inflicting a painful wound. RILEY was, however, able to walk to the hospital, where the wound was duly attended to. For a time it seemed as if he might recover; but a relapse soon came, and he breathed his last yesterday afternoon. This fact was made known to the Police by ROBERT RILEY, son of the deceased, and Capt. FERRY, of the Third Precinct, took the murderess in the evening.

The following is the son's statement of the case:

"My mother came into the store in the evening; she was full of liquor, and was creating a disturbance at the door; my father was in the store and told her to go upstairs, as it would be better for her; she then said something saucy to him; she had previously taken a shoe-maker's knife from the bench; my father then pushed her toward the door, when she made a lunge at him with the knife; he again pushed her, when she made a second thrust, stabbing my father, who then tried so wrest the knife from her, but failed; he then threw her down and succeeded in twisting the knife out of her hands; my step-mother then went upstairs, and was almost immediately followed by my father, who went up to get his coat, in order to go to the drug-store to get his wound dressed, when my step-mother, who had obtained a second knife, again went for him; he also succeeded in taking this from her; my father then went to the nearest drug-store, but the parties there advised him to get a doctor; he then walked as well as he could to the Long Island College Hospital; all my father's relatives are away, and I have only seen him once; the second time I called at the hospital the doctor said my father was too ill to be seen by any one; my mother has been in the habit of drinking since she came to our house; my own mother was good to us; our folks want this kept quiet."

Mrs. RILEY, a woman about thirty-five years of age, made the following statement: "On Thursday night I came home from a trip to East New-York, where I had been spending the day with some friends; my husband was out when I got back, but he returned about 8 o'clock; I think he had been to some liquor-store, for he looked wild, and commenced to abuse me the moment he entered the door, and called me all sorts of bad names; enraged at this, I took up a knife and went upstairs, but he followed me and knocked me down when I reached the landing, and kicked me about the head and body; he broke one of my ribs and blackened my eye. I told him that my life was as dear to me as his was, and that if he did not stop I would kill him. He did not mind me, however, but kept on beating me, and then losing control of myself, I stabbed him to defend myself; on seeing what I had done, I cried murder, murder, but nobody came; and my husband left for the hospital; I thought it was only a scratch at the time; my husband had been a drinking man for over ten years, and during the last five years was in the habit of beating me constantly; I have been married to him for over six years; I was his second wife." An inquest will be held on Monday.

Mysterious Robbery—A Man Drugged and Spirited Off to Philadelphia.

A singular case of robbery took place Friday afternoon, which will prove a great addition to the many mysteries of crime, by which Mr. JOHN C. OLIVER, a resident of Para, Brazil, although a native of this country, and now on a visit to relatives in Brooklyn, was made the victim of what seems to have been an organized conspiracy. At noon last Friday Mr. OLIVER left Printing-house-square, where he had been to visit a friend connected with one of the morning papers, for the purpose of returning to Brooklyn. On his way to Fulton Ferry he stopped to take a glass of lager-beer, and while doing so met a man named STANLEY, whose acquaintance he had previously made in Long Branch. They concluded to play a game of billiards, and having finished it, Mr. OLIVER excused himself and said that he must go to his friend's house in Brooklyn, where he was staying, to arrange his luggage, as he was to leave for South America on the following day. What happened after that time he was unable to say; he thinks he left the saloon, but not until 9 o'clock in the evening, some eight hours afterward, did he come to his senses. Then he found himself standing in a street, which he could not recognize as one he had ever been in before, and with a strange feeling in the head, as if he had been very sick. Staggering along as best he could, he at length met two Police officers, and from them inquired the way to Fulton Ferry. The officers stared at him in surprise, and asked him what he meant. Again he repeated the question, and this time one officer said to the other, "He must be crazy;" and turning to him added, "Don't you know that you are in Philadelphia?" The information was so entirely unexpected that it was some time before Mr. OLIVER could comprehend the situation sufficiently to give a clear account of himself; but when he had done this the officers explained to him that he had been the victim of a clever conspiracy, and on searching his pockets he found that he had been robbed of more than $300. The officers took him to the Central Police Station, and from that point he telegraphed to his friends in Brooklyn to send on some money, so that he might return. The case is certainly an involved one, though it would seem as if there were sufficient clues to enable quick-witted detectives to unravel it. Thus far no action has been taken, though it is probable that Mr. OLIVER will not return to Brazil until he has found out how far his Long Branch friend was connected in the matter.

Statistics of the Week.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-six persons were arrested last week by the Police. There were twenty-three fires last week, with an estimated loss of $3,600 and an insurance of $53,200. Of these disasters, twelve were caused by carelessness, one by incendiarism, one by spontaneous combustion, two by kerosene, and the others were accidents. During the past week there were 52 still-births, 456 births, 116 marriages, and 555 deaths, being an increase of 18 over the mortality of the previous week.

The New Disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely *odorless* and harmless, *contains no poison*, and, being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles*. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., New-York, No. 176 William-st. Sold by Druggists generally. —*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

We learn that Dr. A. TURNBULL, M. D., aurist to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES, and His Royal Highness the Comte DE FLANDRE, is stopping at the New-York Hotel, where he may be consulted.—*Advertisement.*

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt-bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A.—The Russian (Marble) Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., are open this morning (for gentlemen only) from 7 to 12 o'clock.

Wood Carpeting, No. 489 Broadway, will wear for twenty or thirty years. The greatest modern invention.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, JESSE ALLEN, aged 62 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 815 Greenwich-st., Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

BARDON.—On Friday, Sept. 1, 1871, after a short illness, JANE, the beloved wife of Laurence Bardon, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her brothers, Mr. John and Mr. Thomas Lyons, and of her son-in-law, Mr. Louis Contencin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 East 20th-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Epiphany, 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

☞New-Haven papers please copy.

CHURCH.—Saturday, Sept. 2, JAMES C. CHURCH, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 37 Lee-av., Williamsburg, on Monday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, JOHN ROSS.

Funeral services at his late residence No. 299 Adelphi-street, on Monday the 4th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

SAMMIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., 25th August, 1871, ELIZA WILLIS, beloved wife of Edmund G. Sammis, (native of Liverpool, England,) aged 29 years, 1 month and 2 days.

☞Liverpool papers please copy.

SLATER.—At Pompton, N. J., on the 1st inst., JOSEPH SLATER, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

SEABOLD.—On Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, AGNES HILLS, wife of George W. Seabold, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THORBURN.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, JAMES R. THORBURN, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at the United Presbyterian Church, 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Monday, at 1½ P. M.

VAN BRUNT.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, SUSANNAH GARDNER, wife of Elisha Van Brunt, aged 77 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Gardner Van Brunt, at No. 225 Sullivan-st., on Monday at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS AND TAXpayers, irrespective of party, to consider the present condition of the City finances in view of the charges of corruption that have been made in respect to them, and to take such action as the public safety may require, will be held at the Cooper Union on MONDAY, Sept. 4, proximo, at 8 P. M.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside.

Hon. Edward Salomon, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. James Emott, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Thomas A. Ledwith, and others, have accepted invitations to address the meeting. All persons opposed to the corrupt administration of City affairs are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 50 Exchange-place.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 80 Worth-st.
EDWARD SALOMON, No. 4 Wall-st.
JAMES EMOTT, No. 20 Nassau-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
JAMES M. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.
THEODORE STEINWAY, No. 109 East 14th-st.
HENRY NICOLL, No. 30 Pine-st.
HENRY CLEWS, No. 32 Wall-st.
D. WILLIS JAMES, No. 13 Cliff-st.
W. R. VERMILYE, No. 16 Nassau-st.
B. G. ARNOLD, No. 125 Front-st.
ABRAHAM KUHN, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JOHN FOLEY, No. 256 Broadway.
WM. C. BARRETT, No. 20 Nassau-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, No. 100 Wall-st.
JARVIS SLADE, No. 5 East 38th st.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.
LEWIS BALLARD, No. 290 Broadway.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st.
B. A. WITTHAUS, No. 54 Howard-st.
B. B. SHERMAN, No. 96 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES, No. 32 Wall-st.
JONATHAN ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.
W. C. LANGLEY, No. 73 Worth-st.
JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st.
W. H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.
H. N. BEERS, No. 216 East 14th-st.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 19; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE."

To a correct understanding of the laws pre-natal and post-natal, as also to a more thorough comprehension of what marriage should be, and what it should accomplish for mutual happiness, these four hundred and five octavo pages by Dr. COWAN must greatly conduce. They are devoted to topics concerning which no person arrived at years of thoughtfulness should be ignorant. They treat of these topics in a plain, sensible manner, in language that none but a prude can object to. Could the book be placed in the hands of every young person contemplating matrimony it would assuredly do much good. Sold only by subscription. For circulars or agency apply to COWAN & CO., No. 139 8th-st., (near Broadway.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE Virgin, West 45th-st.—Services this SUNDAY—10 o'clock, Morning Prayer; 10½ o'clock, Litany; 11 o'clock, Holy Communion. Week-day services resumed, 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M. T. McK. BROWN, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, (8th-st.)—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the seats are free. Open all Summer. Gentlemen ushers at the door to receive strangers.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock and at 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, of Philadelphia.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., will resume its evening services on SUNDAY, Sept. 3, at 7½ o'clock.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on Sunday evenings; has organ, seats, &c.; also Adelphi Hall, Broadway and 52d-st. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, at either hall.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor, Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. No reserved seats.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—REV. C. D. FOSS, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ in the evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST
5th-av., above 45th-st.
Service on SUNDAY, Sept. 3,
At 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:
I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VIII. No. 135 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M., No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av. 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER Superintendent.—Vacation is over. Reunion of teachers, pupils, parents and friends, SUNDAY, from 2½ to 4½. Schools open MONDAY. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING. Mission open for visitors daily (Saturday excepted) from 9 to 3 o'clock. Singing and eating from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN THE ENGLISH department of the Baptist Mission, corner of 70th-st. and the Boulevard, will be organized on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 9 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present and unite with this school. Session in German at 2 o'clock. W. A. BACON, Superintendent City Mission Department of the Baptist Missionary Union.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, having just returned from Europe, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV J. STANFORD HOLMES, D. D., Pastor, will occupy the church edifice on 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., which they have lately purchased, on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Services—Preaching by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE at 3½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Henry sts.—The Pastor, Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sunday-school will meet at 2 P. M. The rooms have been repainted and beautified, and are the best school-rooms in the City. All are invited.

REV. DR. CHAS. S. ROBINSON HAVing lately returned from Paris, and assumed the settled pastoral charge of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., will occupy that pulpit next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av., will reopen on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP. Subject—*Death by Rail and Steam*. Young people's prayer-meeting at 8 P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG, ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D. D. Strangers, members of churches having no evening service, and young men having no regular place of worship, are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS; in the evening by Prof. HENRY C. CAMERON, of Princeton, N. J.

THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 3d of September.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES. Prayer-meeting and Sunday-school sessions, all at the usual hours.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 3, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Prof. W. HENRY GREEN is expected to occupy the pulpit during September.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS. Communion service after the evening sermon. Strangers provided with seats.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service, sermon, and the Holy Communion in this Church on SUNDAY next, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET Baptist Church (open communion) will reopen on SUNDAY. Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHNS' M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. MR. LEE WILL EXCHANGE with Rev. Mr. WEEKS, who will preach at the Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 3, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av., will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rector, Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., will officiate.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st.—SUNDAY, Sept. 3, being Communion Sunday, the Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will officiate. Morning service, 10½. Evening prayers at 4 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE REsumed at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school reopened at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach at the reopening of the church, on SUNDAY, the 3d of September, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 3d inst., Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Will reopen for Divine services, on SABBATH, Sept. 3. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Morning service, 10½; evening service, 7½.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. B. MERWIN, the Presiding Elder, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE IRON ROD.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Church of Christ to Destroy the Nations of the World*—Rev. ii., 26-27.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 3.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M., and at the same hour during the month of September. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. E. B. CLEGHORN at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. Seats all free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av. Services will be resumed next SABBATH, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. FRAZER, of Hudson, N. Y., will preach.

CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in the chapel, corner 77th-st. and 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. CAMERON, of Princeton, will preach in this church SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MRS. STODDARD AND MASTER HOUGH will hold their last seance in the City on SUNDAY EVENING at No. 107 4th-av. Unmistakable manifestations of spirit power will be given. Admission, 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, in 34th-st. west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. Dr. THOMSON, Pastor, will be opened on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West of Broadway. Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE SERVICES IN GRACE CHURCH ON SUNDAY, Sept. 3, and thereafter until further notice, will be at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..117⅛	25 Del. & Hud. Canal.121
10,000 do..........117¾	300 Spring M. Coal.... 75
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...118⅛	100 Con. Coal of Md.... 42¾
55,000 do..........119	100 do........b60. 43
800 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.s.114⅝	700 West. Un. Tel..... 64⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114⅝	100 do...bet. call. 64⅝
15,000 do..........114¾	2300 do.......... 64
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.114⅝	2800 do.......... 63⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 21¾
new..........113⅝	160 do.......... 22
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65,	300 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 54⅝
new..........113⅝	100 do..........b3. 54¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅞	100 Adams Express.... 85
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114¾	156 do...bet. call. 85⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111⅝	12 Am. M. Un. Exp.. 57⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 74½	100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 99⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new.b3. 75	100 Erie Railway..... 31⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, Consol.... 65⅛	400 do...bet. call. 31⅛
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 19½	15 Mich. Central.....120⅛
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new.	100 Union Pacific....... 33
Jan. & July.... 58	600 do.........b3. 33
24,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 97⅛	100 do........b60. 33
2,000 N.Y. 7s, B.Ln.R.108⅛	1200 do.......... 32⅞
3,500 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '73. 93⅛	100 do...bet. call. 33
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds.102⅝	200 do.......... 33⅛
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.... 90⅛	400 Cleve. & Pitts..b3.122
12,000 Bell. & So. Ill. 1st	1200 Illinois Central....134⅝
M. 8s, S. F. bds. 97½	100 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 72⅝
2,000 A. & T.H. 2d M. Pf. 87	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf... 93⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. Eq. bds. 85	100 do.......... 93
4,000 Great W. 2d M.. 88	500 do...bet. call. 93⅛
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C.B.	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 90⅛
ex. int.......100½	700 do...bet. call. 90⅛
2,000 Quin. & T. 1st M. 89	100 N. J. Central.......108⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.105	500 Chic. & Rock Is...112
6,000 St. L. & I. M.	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 82⅛
1st M. bds..... 91⅛	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie. 3⅛
35,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st M. 89⅜	100 Del. Lack. & W.....109⅝
10 Ocean Bank........ 95	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 79
8 Corn Exc. Bank.....126	10 Morris & Essex... 94⅛
25 Cent. Nat. Bank...106	200 do.......... 94⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bank.114⅝	100 Chic. & Alton..s3.119

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, R.......117⅝	10 L. S. & M. S.........112⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.114⅝	100 Panama........... 74
300 Canton Co.......... 81	100 Union Pac........... 33⅛
100 Cons. Coal of Md... 42⅛	300 do...bet. call. 33⅛
200 W. U. Tel.......... 64⅝	200 do.......... 33
500 do...bet. call. 64⅝	100 Clev. & P...........122
200 do...bet. call. 64⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.......... 72⅜
20000 do.......... 64⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf..... 93⅛
300 Quick. Min.....s30. 14	200 do...bet. call. 93⅛
400 Pac. Mail.......... 55⅛	100 N. J. Cen...........108⅛
100 do...bet. call. 55⅛	400 Mil. & St. P........ 63
15 Adams Ex........... 85⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 82⅛
100 do...bet. call. 85⅛	100 C., C., C. & I...b. c. 90⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 52⅛	200 Del., L. & W.........110
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 99⅜	100 Alt. & T. H.......... 26
3000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs. 95⅛	200 Ohio & M.........c. 47⅛
500 Erie.....bet. call. 31⅜	100 Han. & St. Jos...... 77
50 Erie Pf............ 60	200 Tol., W. & W......... 66⅜
50 do.......... 60⅛	

SATURDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Banks gain $1,578,500 on their Gold averages by reason of the collection of Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan of the United States early in the week. The whole amount of this Interest prepaid and charged up at the Treasury, Sept. 1, was $2,354,665. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, and received in Gold for Customs for the week $3,950,366.

The Banks add $1,998,920 to their Loans. The decrease in the Greenback average is $1,105,000. The General Deposit line is up $1,064,500. In circulation there is a decrease of $40,233.

Sales of Gold during the day at 112⅞@113@112⅞ ℔ cent. Bills on London, 108⅞@109—market dull, and rates irregular. Money, 3@5 ℔ cent. on call loan, and 5@7 ℔ cent. on Merchant paper.

The Stock Exchange closed with much buoyancy on most of the Railways and on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. In the Afternoon the speculative feeling was quite general, and the course of prices strongly upward. The prominent Roads, like New-York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, North-west, &c., were in favor, while the transactions in Western Telegraph were the largest of the season for any single day, the additional advance from Friday being about 2 ℔ cent. The Public Funds and the Pacific Gold Bonds were firm at an advance on Friday's quotations, and the general market closed as follows, compared with the previous Afternoon:

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	*111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅞	100⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	95⅞	95⅞
Reading	115⅞	115⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112⅞
North-west Common	72⅞	73⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅞	94
Pacific Mail	54⅞	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞	82⅞
St. Paul Common	63⅛	63⅞
Lake Shore	112⅞	113
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛	66⅞
Western Telegraph	63⅞	65⅛
Erie	31⅞	32⅞
Union Pacific	33⅞	33

*Ex-Coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,090,930 95
Gold payments	155,289 54
Gold balance	64,144,692 65
Currency receipts	459,869 92
Currency payments	449,673 01
Currency balance	7,963,375 99
Customs	663,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81...117⅛	5-20 coup., '67.......113⅞
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81...119	5-20 coup., '68........114⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........114⅝	10-40 registered........111⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........114⅝	10-40 coupon...........111⅞
5-20 coup., '65.........114⅝	6s Currency............116
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...113⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.........74⅛	Alabama 8s, M.&E. R. 90
Tenn. 6s, new bonds...74⅝	Arkansas 7s, L. R. P.
Virginia 6s, old.......63⅛	B. & N. O.......... 48
Virginia 6s, new bds...69⅛	Arkansas 7s, Miss. O.
North Car. 6s, old.....44⅛	& R. River........ 47
North C. F. Act, '66... 35	Illinois Can. bds. '70..110⅛
North C. Spec. Tax.....19⅝	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
South Car. 6s, Jan. &	Illinois coup. '79......100
July...........57⅛	Illinois War Loan.......100
South Car. 6s, April &	Indiana 6s, War L'n....100
Oct............61⅛	Indiana, 5s............100
Missouri 6s..........97⅛	Michigan 6s, '73........101
Missouri H. & St. Jo.	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n...108⅛
Issue..........96⅛	N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n..108⅛
Louisiana 7s. Pen.....70½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
Louisiana 8s, of 1910.. 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
California 7s.........112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
Rhode Island 6s.......100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
Alabama 5s............ 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
Alabama 8s............100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......93⅛	Tol. & Wab. con. conv. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 90	Han. & N. 1st......... 87⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est... 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....... 90	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 87⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 89
Erie 1st Ext............101⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..... 85
Erie 1st Ind............. 95	Gal. & Chi. Ext.........100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......... 95	Gal. & Chi. 2d.......... 98
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......... 95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......103⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........ 96	Mor. & Essex 1st........105
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. 94	Mor. & Essex 2d......... 99⅛
Long Dock Bds............92⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F......102
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85...104⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d...........104
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75.........102	N. J. Cen. new bds......102
Harlem 1st, 7s...........102⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 99
Alb. & Susq. 2d.......... 94⅜	P. F. W. & C. 8 ℔c. eq. bs.104
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82......107	Clev. & P. 2d...........100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔c. 1st.112	Clev. & P. 3d........... 97
M. So. 7 ℔c. 2d......... 97	Clev. & P. 4th.......... 84
M., S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℔c.103	Chi. & Alton S. F.......102⅛
Pac. R. 7s guart. by Mo.100⅛	Chi & Alton 1st.........105
Cen. Pac. Bds............102	Chi. & Alton Inc........ 95
Union Pac. 1st bds....... 90⅛	O. & Miss. 1st..........100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...... 84⅛	O. & Miss. cons......... 93⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s..x 83	Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 94
Bellev. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s 97	Pen. R. R. Bds........... 92
Alton & T. H. 1st........ 99	St. L. & I. M. 1st....... 91⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf...... 86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....107⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc..... 78⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95⅛
Chi. & N. West. S. F.....100	Mil. & St. P. 1st........ 93⅛
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds..... 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d......... 88
Chi. & N.W. Con. Bds...... 92⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......... 96
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds...... 91	Chi. & Mil. 1st.......... 95
Chi. & N. W. 1st......... 98	Jol. & Chi. 1st.........107
Han. & St. Jo. Conv......100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.... 89⅛
Del., Lack & W. 1st......102	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d..... 66⅛
Del., Lack & W. 2d....... 95	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 89
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext...... 96	Tol., P. & War. 2d....... 80⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div. 86⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.........100
Tol. & Wab. 2d........... 91⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st... 85
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds...... 85	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York............138	Bank of N. America.107
Manhattan...........147	Irving..............128
Merchants'..........119	Metropolitan........140⅛
Mechanics'..........135	Market..............128
Union...............136	Nassau..............110
America.............148	Corn Exchange.......128
Phenix..............106	Importers' & Traders'.190
Tradesmen's.........152	Park................155
Merchants' Exchange.100	Manuf.'s' & Merch.'s'101
Leather Manuf.'s'...185	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Seventh Ward........107	Central National....106
Commerce............118	First National......200
Ocean...............100	Fourth National.....114
Mercantile..........127	Gold Exchange....... 80
American Exchange...118⅛	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 90
Chatham.............160	

The business in Wool in August Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up, thus:

The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 1,367,400 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, at 35c.@66c.; 80,500 lbs. Tub, at 67c.@75c.; 278,500 lbs. Combing, at 52½c.@75c.; 65,000 lbs. Noils, at 30c.@57½c.; 140,600 lbs. Scoured, at 65c.@$1; 1,242,000 lbs. California, at 30½c.@48c.; 825,000 lbs. Texas, at 33½c.@46½c.; 8,000 lbs. Oregon, private terms; 106,500 lbs. Georgia, at 48c.@50c.; 4,000 lbs. Nevada, at 42c.; 30,000 lbs. Lake, at 50c.; 1,825,250 lbs. Cape, at 41c.@42c.; 110,000 lbs. Mestiza, at 32½c.@39c.; 120,000 lbs. Australian, at 50½c.; 247,700 lbs. East India, at 53c.@57½c.; 80,000 lbs. Smyrna, at 20c.@33c.; 100,000 lbs. Syrian, at 22½c., gold; 35,000 lbs. Rio Grande, at 35c., gold; 15,000 lbs. Banda Oriental, at 27½c.@42½c.; 10,000 lbs. Mexican, private terms; 18,000 lbs. Colorado, private terms; 870,000 lbs. Montevideo, private terms; 70 bales Salonica, private terms; 33 bales Mediterranean, and 100,000 lbs. do. to arrive, private terms; total, 7,276,450 lbs.

Receipts of Domestic Wools during the month, 4,245 bales. Coastwise—California, 706 bales; Texas, 784 bales; New-Orleans, 694 bales; Savannah, 411 bales; Southern Wool, 115 bales. Total, 6,955 bales and bags.

The imports as published are: Liverpool, 5,921 bales; London and Havre, 1,670 bales; Rio Grande, 327 bales; Buenos Ayres, 250 bales; Bombay, 698 bales; Marseilles, 398 bales; Leghorn, 36 bales; Trieste, 484 bales; Montevideo, 415 bales; Port Elizabeth, 1,579 bales. Total, 6,778 bales.

Of the Cotton movement, Mr. CHAS. A. EASTON gives the following statistics:

RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FRIDAY EVENING.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Ex. to Gr. Br. Bales.	Ex. to Cont. Bales.
New-Orleans	2,180	25,812	4,983	......
Mobile	548	5,605	......	......
Galveston	1,550	10,609	......	......
Florida	......	......	......	......
Savannah	516	3,215	......	......
Charleston	612	3,500	......	......
New-York	1,644	38,875	6,461	......
Boston, Phila. and Balt.	834	31,750	229	......
Total this week	7,884	118,966	11,633	......
Previously reported	3,979,573	......	2,370,281	787,095
Tot. since Sept. 1, '70	3,987,457	118,966	2,381,914	787,095
Same time last year	2,854,427	59,768	1,514,176	690,663

STOCK IN INTERIOR TOWNS, SEPT. 1.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,550	1,445
Columbus, Ga.	1,560	1,570
Macon, Ga.	1,320	2,200
Selma, Ala.	562	1,312
Montgomery, Ala.	1,565	1,585
Memphis, Tenn.	1,995	4,330
Nashville, Tenn.	550	2,191
Total	10,102	14,633

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	561,000	494,350	419,380
Afloat from India	343,000	370,000	346,000
Afloat from America	67,000	38,000	11,000
Stock in London	82,930	25,020	28,150
Afloat for London	75,000	53,000	136,000
Stock in Havre	83,580	155,610	41,760
Afloat for Havre	89,150	42,404	113,518
Stock in Bremen	52,750	19,100	6,791
Afloat for Bremen	24,281	......	1,500
Stock in United States ports	118,966	59,768	10,539
Stock in the interior towns	10,102	14,633	905
Total	1,511,759	1,271,885	1,115,543
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	......	239,874	......
Excess compared with 1869			396,216
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	185,000	55,000	115,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9 9-16d.	9 5-16d.	13¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20c.	20⅛c.	35⅛c.
Price of Gold	112⅛	116⅝	133⅛

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.

	1870.	1871.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,854,427	3,987,457
Total	2,865,338	4,063,406
Exported	2,204,839	3,169,009
Present stock	59,708	118,996
Balance to spinners	600,731	775,431

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS—BY SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FROM FINLAY, MUIR & CO.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, inclusive	9,000	1,000	10,098	50
Previously reported	673,000	308,000	764,592	146,152
Total	682,000	309,000	774,690	146,902
Decrease to Great Britain				92,206
Excess to Continent				162,798
Receipts at Bombay for same week				4,000
Same time last year				1,000

The following boats passed Fultonville, during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Sept. 1, 1871:

Wheat—J. E. Gillespie, James L. Breed, Laura M. Collins, Ozzie H. Fisher, S. A. Lewis, T. F. Parry, Universe, Ahwaga, Leroy C. Patridge, William B. Marks, J. L. Brothers, George B. Early, Johnnie Jamison, James R. Compton, P. B. Brooks, Dean Richmond, John S. Heath, Thorn & Martin, Buffalo; Monarch, Syracuse; George B. Sloan, Oswego.

Lumber—Acme, Mary Bowley, J. Fisher, Dan Pardee, Harvey Wandell, Albert S. Johnson, Bachelors' Home, G. P. Eysaman, Sunrise, Juks, Fred. W. Taylor, Oswego; Frank Hoxley, John A. Horn, P. W. Sprague, Frank Carter, Henry Brooks, Fred. R. Morse, Andy, Johnson, Rheme Stark, Royal Arch, Buffalo; Improved, Utica; James Hyland, Booneville; Hi & John, Rome.

Iron Ore—Rhesa Griffin, Col. Crouse, Oswego.

Staves—Ed. & John, Buffalo.

Corn—N. C. Alvord, Jacob Senn, Glad Tidings, Jo. Reed, C. H. Doolittle, C. W. Davis, Ira, Andrew Elliott, J. A. Carmichael, W. S. Miles, Amelia Hinds, Jennie A. Allen, Lefa, Willie H. Everett, Buffalo; Walter Scott, Oswego.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,855,409, and of dry-goods, $3,919,667.

The Boston Wool Trade.

The wool market is very dull and entirely without feature of interest. The sales at this point during the past week foot up the smallest aggregate for many months, if not for a year past. Yet this is a stage of the season when wool passes rapidly into consumption, with the mills running on full time, and the wants of manufacturers at large. But these wants have been largely supplied in anticipation; consumers stocked up heavily early in the season, and are now able to keep out of the market and await developments.

The purchases usually made in August and September were made this year a month earlier, during July and August, so that a very quiet time is expected for about a month to come, in the absence of any speculative feeling. There is probably wool enough in the hands of most of our large manufacturers to last that length of time, and many of them, during this interval, will have occasion to change their machinery for the production of Spring goods.

But the month of October will probably witness an active resumption of trade, and especially an improved demand for the finer grades of wool. These are, just at present, generally neglected and relatively depressed. But holders keep up their courage, and are careful not to force sales, at the risk of breaking the market, in advance of the actual wants of consumption. The demand for other grades of domestic has also fallen off during the past few weeks, though these continue to maintain relatively high rates.

But in the absence of any active inquiry, prices of all grades are largely nominal, and to effect sales of round lots of fleece, more or less concession would have to be made. Pulled wools, as usual at this stage of the season, are very scarce, and most of the available lots which have the requisite length of staple, are held above the views of buyers. The supply during the Fall and Winter will probably be much smaller than usual. Texas, California and Oregon wools are also scarce. Foreign, of some descriptions, is in fair supply, but the prices offered hardly cover the present cost of importation.

Sales of domestic for the week have been very light, and foot up only about 400,000 lbs.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The Boston Shoe and Leather Trade.

In the boot and shoe market, business continues active both from first and second hands. The sales and shipments to remote points, thus far, have been considerably in excess of the corresponding time last year; but as yet there is very little abatement, and the prospect is that trade will hold out fairly through the present month, if not longer.

Distributors throughout the country are taking unusually large stocks, and, of course, have reasons for expecting a correspondingly large consumption. This is particularly true as regards the South and South-west, where local dealers are sending forward exceptionally large orders. Some of these will have to be duplicated, owing to the loss, by marine disasters, of goods en route. The ill-fated steamers *Loudona* and *Mississippi*, bound from New-York to New-Orleans, were both freighted with large quantities of boots and shoes purchased in this market.

Manufacturers in most of the shoe-making towns are gaining gradually on their orders. The pressure is not so great as it has been, though many of them are still behind time in their deliveries, and have probably work enough now on hand to keep them busy for several weeks.

Jobbers are fairly active, though the bulk of their seasonable trade is probably over, and the balance of the season will be devoted to sorting up. Their traveling salesmen were very early in the field, and most of the small orders were taken in advance of the usual period. There is no accumulation of seasonable goods as yet, and all desirable styles are readily taken at full prices.

The shipments of boots and shoes the past week from this city, by rail and sea, to ports outside of New-England, amount to 44,086 cases, against 42,321 cases for the corresponding week last year. The total shipments since Jan. 1 have been 824,186 cases. The shipments from Lynn for the week have been 4,279 cases; from Haverhill, 3,183 cases—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In offering the *remainder* of the *First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land-grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company* to the public, we would respectfully call their attention to a few facts in regard to the value of land grants, especially where the lands granted are located in a fertile section of country. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was the first to receive Government aid in the shape of lands, and in 1850 received a grant of 2,595,000 acres. Of these lands the Company have sold 2,179,300 acres, and realized for the same $24,900,883. The remaining 415,610 acres are now selling at an average of $12 50 per acre, equal to $5,255,905. This would make the total value of the Illinois Central Land Grant equal to *thirty million one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars*, ($30,156,788,) largely in excess of their bonded debt. This Land Grant is located in a prairie country, and at the time the grant was made the land was considered among the choicest in the West for farming purposes. These facts show the great value of land grants to railroad corporations. The lands of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, so far as their formation is concerned, *are not in the least inferior to those of the Illinois Central Company, while their fertility and adaptability for farming and other purposes are equal if not superior to any lands in the Western country.* The line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant comprises an old and favorite route for wagon travel before the road was projected. As a natural consequence, the country is well populated, at many points thickly so, and the land cultivated and developed. The St. Joseph and Denver City Company, therefore, has the advantage of a populated and cultivated country, with an established high price for its lands. In other words, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will realize at once the same benefits and profit from its Land Grants which would be realized from companies owning lands in older States. At the present price of the Illinois Central Company's Lands, ($12 50 per acre,) those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Company would realize a total of **$18,750,000;** and if we take into consideration the future growth of the Western country, and the natural attractions which these lands offer, then, indeed, the amount eventually realized must largely exceed this sum. Yet these Bonds, which we are now offering, are backed by such security as this, to say nothing of their being a first mortgage on a trunk line which shortens the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific 232 miles, which must naturally have a large traffic, and will eventually take rank with the highest-priced railroad bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange. The liberal daily subscriptions to this loan are steadily decreasing the amount unsold, and while they are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, the right is reserved to advance the price at any time without notice. The large amount of 5-20 Bonds which the Government is able to pay off by the recent negotiations of $200,000,000 5 per cent. Bonds must stimulate largely the investment demand for the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company in the immediate future. In view of this, and also the fact that it is rarely a bond is offered to investors which combines all the requisites of large income and the most perfect safety and future profit, investors desiring to participate in the division of the remainder of this loan will best promote their interests by acting promptly, as the total amount of the issue was only $5,500,000, *for the payment of which this enormous property is specifically pledged.* The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. Circulars, maps and documents relating to the Loan, furnished on application. THOUGH ACTING AS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THIS LOAN, OUR FIRM BUY AND SELL IN THEIR REGULAR BUSINESS, THE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, THOSE OF THE EASTERN DIVISION BEING NOW QUOTED AT 102 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. *THESE* WERE ORIGINALLY PLACED BY US AT 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

Improvements and Alterations at the Stock Exchange.

The building in Broad-street which has for several years been used as a Stock Exchange, but which really has never answered the purpose for which it was first intended, has recently been greatly improved, and to a great extent remodeled. The interior of the building has been taken down and rebuilt in a much more commodious and convenient manner. Near the Broad-street entrance a large and beautifully-finished smoking-room has been constructed for the special use of the members of the Board. A short distance from this a staircase leading to the grand lobby, which is 25 feet wide by 45 feet long, the entrance to which is ornamented in a most superb style with frescoes and other decorations. A special entrance is also provided for visitors, on Wall-street, so that those unaccustomed to the routine of stock buying can enter unseen, and from a gallery view all that is taking place, without causing the members of the Board any inconvenience. The grand hall, which is reached through the lobby previously mentioned, is doubtless one of the most handsome in the City. Its length is 74 feet, and its breadth 54 feet. The ceiling is very high and is supported by Corinthian columns, all of which are carved and tinseled in the best style of decorative art. The ceiling, also, is well worth inspection. From the centre of it hangs a massive chandelier made of bronze, with the jets so arranged that it will light the entire building. The arrangements for ventilating are excellent; a current of air will be introduced by means of machinery which will draw the air direct from the street, while the foul atmosphere will escape through large revolving ventilators in the ceiling. These alterations and improvements have cost about $60,000, and have been completed under the immediate supervision of the Building Committee of the Board of Brokers.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

The sixth annual Convention of the Associations of the State of New-York will meet at Utica, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1871, at 3 o'clock, and close on Thursday evening. Delegations from all the Associations are expected, and the attendance of young men and others interested in the cause, from cities and towns where no such organizations have yet been formed, is also urged. Discussions will not be confined to work by Associations alone, but are expected also to cover the general question of Christian duty to young men, and this will be the leading subject for the consideration of the Convention. Christian ministers and young men are requested to consult together, and see that representatives are appointed. A cordial welcome is assured to all who come. Delegates should be provided with credentials. Arrangements for reduced fare on the principal lines of travel will probably be made.

THE BUSY BUILDERS.

Unusual Activity Throughout the City—Numbers of Churches, Hotels, and Other Buildings in Course of Construction.

The architectural beauty of this City increases with its population and business prosperity every year. As the inhabitants move northward, not only are elegant mansions, churches, benevolent institutions, with other handsome and costly structures, erected upon land hitherto unimproved, but old and unsightly buildings are torn down, to be replaced by superb edifices to supply the imperative demands of trade and commerce. Thus we see the old sections of the City improve equally with the new, all parts combining to form one harmonious whole.

Many fine structures, both private and public, have been completed during the past year or two, and we frequently find our architects and builders, months before the building season proper, busily engaged on their plans, designs and specifications. It is no exaggeration to say that the number of buildings now in progress is greater than usual, even at this season of the year, and a large number of plans have been made for structures not yet begun. And this progress in building enterprise is the more apparent in each succeeding year. Below are some of the numerous projected architectural improvements, and a synopsis of the many new buildings constructed. The first in order are

CHURCHES.

Among the new churches to be erected, plans for which have already been submitted, is one to be located on the south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, which, when finished, will be occupied by the Eleventh Presbyterian Society. The lot selected is in size 125 feet front by 120 feet in depth, and it will be nearly covered by the proposed buildings, embracing a church, chapel and Sunday-school room. The church will be one story ninety feet in height, exclusive of the spire, and the chapel two stories. The material to be used in construction is Belleville and Dorchester stone. The estimated cost of improvement, $140,000. D. & J. JARDINE are the architects.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Episcopal, on Forty-fifth-street, near Broadway, is about being completed, although it has been some time occupied. It is built in the Gothic style, of red sandstone, with trimmings of buff sandstone, and is designed to seat 500 persons. The cost of the building, when the tower, and the parish school attached to the church, are completed, is estimated at $100,000. Mr. HALLETT is the architect.

Another is the First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON'S, on Thirty-ninth-street, corner of Park-avenue. It is built of Bellevue sandstone, with trimmings of Nova Scotia stone, and cost $80,000. This, however, will at some future time be immensely increased, if, as is intended, the tower is ever surmounted by a spire 190 feet from the ground. The church is now just completed, the plans of which were prepared by Mr. HENRY DUDLEY.

The Church of St. Alphonso has only very recently been described in this paper, when the Archbishop laid the stone. Mr. HIMPLEY is the architect.

Besides these there are a number of other most magnificent churches erected within the past two or three years, which reflect the greatest credit on the religious enterprise of the several denominations in this county. There are the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Church of the Holy Cross, Church of the Transfiguration, Church of the Mater dela Rosa, St. Patrick's Cathedral, (Fifth-avenue,) St. Thomas' Church, Church of the Resurrection, the Divine Maternity, the Catholic Protectory Chapel, Jewish synagogues, three in number, the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE'S, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S church, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S church, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S church, Young Men's Christian Association Library, Hope Chapel, St. George's Church, (repairs since the fire,) St. Barnabas, and many others, which have all been fully described in the columns of the newspapers.

All these have aided to grace the architectural beauty and general attractive appearance of this Western Metropolis.

ASYLUMS.

A new building is being erected on Seventy-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, to take the place of the "Old Ladies' Home," now situate in Twentieth-street, the inmates of which are to be transferred as soon as the new institution is complete. It is 200 feet in length by 100 in width—built of brick, with facings of yellowstone. It contains six stories, the four upper being devoted to bedrooms, of which the house has over 200. The two lower stories will be divided into parlors, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-rooms, laundries, servants' rooms, offices and other requisite apartments, including a chapel, 82 feet in length by 22 in width. A steam elevator will run from the basement to the top story. Somewhat novel arrangements have been made for heating the building, as instead of metal pipes running through its whole extent, each room will be warmed by a separate brick flue, which will conduct the heat from coils of steam-pipe at its base. The mode of heating, it is thought, will render the air in the apartments fresher and purer than the ordinary methods lately adopted. The plan of this building was designed by Mr. CHARLES METTAM, and the cost is estimated at $200,000.

The Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, which was begun about a year and a half ago, is now quite completed, and has given entire satisfaction to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. It cost $700,000. It is intended to accommodate about 600 inmates, and is one of the finest structures of the kind in the country. The material is brick, with trimmings of yellowstone. RENWICK & SANDS are the architects.

A new Homeopathic Insane Asylum has been just commenced by Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, of Broad-street, another able and renowned architect.

Two new asylums have also been erected on Ward's Island—and several others in the City, which have already been described in these columns.

HOSPITALS.

The Presbyterian Hospital, on Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, between Fourth and Madison avenues, will be ready shortly for occupancy. The institution consists of the following buildings: The "Administration Building," the "North Pavilion," and other "Pavilions," "South," "East" and "West." The "Administration Building" is 110 feet by 50 feet, devoted exclusively to the rooms and offices of the physicians and other officers attached to the Hospital. The "North Pavilion," one section of the Hospital proper, is 200 feet by 54 feet, and there is also a boiler-house, situated in the centre, 54 feet by 30 feet. The cost of the three buildings begun and nigh completion is half a million dollars; the material is Philadelphia brick, with trimmings of limestone. The hospital building will furnish accommodations for seventy-eight patients. It is designed to erect the other pavilions as soon as possible.

The new Mount Sinai Hospital, which has some time been commenced, is very near being finished. It is situated on Lexington-avenue; the plot on which it is erected, occupying the entire block between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, is 150 feet by 210 feet. It is composed of three buildings, two running parallel with each other, being 31 feet by 130 feet. Between these is a building 60 feet square, connected with the two others by a corridor. All these buildings are three-stories high, built of brick, with trimmings of white marble. The first story of the central building is divided into rooms for the officers of the institution. The upper stories contain fifteen private wards, intended for those patients who are able to pay for extra accommodation. The third story also contains a large hall designed for medical lectures, and other purposes of a similar character. The other buildings form the hospital proper, and will accommodate together 125 patients. One of these buildings is intended for female patients, and the other for male patients. The architect is Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, of this City. Besides these, there are the German Hospital, the Women's Hospital, the New-York Hospital, the Roosevelt Hospital, (addition to St. Luke's Hospital,) the Idiots' Asylum, the Catholic Male Orphan, &c.

HOTELS.

Mr. A. T. STEWART'S hotel for women, occupying the block on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, will probably require another year's work for its completion. On three sides of the building the walls have been carried up five stories, and on the side facing Thirty-second-street the sixth story is partially finished.

As is generally known, the hotel is designed to furnish women of small means, especially working-girls, with comfortable lodgings and board at cheap rates. The building presents an imposing appearance in its unfinished state, and will be a magnificent structure when completed. It fronts 197 feet on Fourth-avenue, and 205 feet on Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The fronts are of iron, elaborately ornamented. It is constructed in the form of a hollow square, having in the centre a court-yard 94 feet broad and 116 feet long. Except the first story, which is iron, the walls facing the court-yard are built of brick, with trimmings of white marble.

Including the French roof, the main part of the building will be seven stories high, with a basement fourteen feet below the level of the sidewalk. The central part of each front will be elevated an additional story, making the walls 109 feet high in the centre. A tower at each corner will still further break the monotony of the building's vast extent. The principal entrance will be on Fourth-avenue, through a massive portico two stories high, supported upon eight pillars. This will lead through a vestibule into a hall 30 feet wide, which will be paved with marble. Staircases will lead from the hall to the upper stories, while several elevators will afford an easier means of ascent.

Three sides of the first story are divided into stores, each 52 feet deep by 17 wide. In the rear of the west side will be the kitchen, beneath which the laundry will be situated; above the kitchen will be a dining-room, 30 by 92 feet, and above that, a library and reading-room of the same dimensions. The Fourth-avenue side of each story above the first, will be divided into parlors, while the remainder of the building will be chiefly devoted to sleeping-rooms. The bedrooms will be of two sizes: part 16 by 18 feet, designed for two occupants, and part 8 by 9 feet, for a single occupant.

The building will be thoroughly fire-proof, having iron beams in all the floors. It will be heated by steam, and supplied with all other conveniences introduced into modern dwellings. The arrangements for pure air are admirable, ventilating shafts passing from the basement through every room in the house.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

The erection of a fine building for the German Savings Bank is rapidly approaching completion at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The entire foundation is of solid natural rock, the site of the building having been occupied by a ledge. It was necessary to blast out over 6,000 cubic feet of rock in order to form the cellar. The building fronts ninety feet on Fourteenth-street, eighty feet on Fourth-avenue, and thirteen on Union-square. It is built of New-Hampshire granite, with the exception of the basement, which is of Quincy granite. It is designed in the modern French style of architecture, styled the *Renaissance*, and contains four stories, with basement and sub-cellar. The main entrance to the first story will be on the corner of Union-square, and the principal entrance to the grand staircase, giving access to the upper floors of the building, is at the south end of the Fourth-avenue side. Both of these entrances are ornamented by massive projecting porticos. The basement is 10½ feet deep, and will not be divided by partitions. The nature of the business for which it will be permanently occupied has not yet transpired. Opening from the cellar are large vaults for storage purposes, extending under the sidewalks. The first story, 22 feet in height, will be entirely occupied by the bank, and will be mainly devoted to a large banking-room. In the rear of this room will be a granite vault, 12 by 20 feet, and about 10 feet in height. Adjoining the vault is the treasurer's room, and on the opposite side a toilet-room. Cloak-room and a room for the preservation of paper and records of the bank, will be situated under the staircase, on the south side of this story. Over the vault will be a directors' room, toilet-rooms and the President's private office. The second story will be 18 feet high, and the third 16½ feet. Both of these stories will be built without partitions, being intended for warerooms. The fourth story is designed for a Masonic lodge-room. It is a hall 68 feet in length by 30 feet in width, with numerous small rooms. This story has also suitable rooms for the janitor of the building. The interior finish will be handsome and substantial. The hall-ways and other open parts of the building will be floored with encaustic tiles. Steam apparatus will be used for heating purposes. Ventilation will be carefully provided for, ventilating flues passing through every room. All the floors will be fire-proof, containing beams of wrought-iron, supported by cast-iron columns. The structure will cost about $300,000, and will be quite ready for occupancy in the May of 1872. Mr. KENDALL is the architect.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings has almost completed its new building, on the corner of Wall and Pearl streets. It has a front of 61 feet on Wall-street and 85 feet on Pearl, containing four stories, with basement and Mansard roof. The fronts are of iron, and the building is thoroughly fire-proof, having iron beams in all the floors. The first story is occupied by the Seamen's Bank, and the upper stories by offices. There are two passenger elevators which run from the basement to the top of the building. A ventilating apparatus, working fans by steam-power, will, it is thought, render the ventilation still more perfect. The structure was begun early last June, and the cost, including all the supplementary appurtenances, will be $300,000.

The Central Park, North and East River Railway Company contemplate the immediate erection of a new building for general use, to be situated on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, in size 200 feet 10 inches by 415 feet in depth, to cost, when finished, $175,000. The structure is to be three stories in height, the first of iron, and the others of brick. The offices and shops of the Company will be located in the building, while it is also to be used as a car-house, with stables in the basement.

The Security Insurance Company have gone into their new building, corner of Park-place and Broadway. The front of the building is of iron, fronting 29 feet on Broadway and 90 feet on Park-place. There are five stories, with basement, under-cellar, and Mansard roof. The Company owning the building have occupied the first story, renting the remainder for offices. It is heated by steam, and contains a passenger elevator. The cost is $150,000.

The new building of the Chatham National Bank, on Broadway, near Fulton-street, will be ready for use on the 1st of May. It was commenced last September, and cost $55,000. It has a front of 22 feet and a depth of 140 feet. The front is of iron. It contains five stories, with a basement and sub-cellar. The bank will occupy the first floor, renting the upper stories for various kinds of business. Mr. R. G. HATFIELD is the architect.

The Kemp Building, situate corner of William and Cedar streets, is one of the most magnificent structures in this City. It is now quite complete, and is most majestic and imposing in appearance. It is built of iron throughout, fronting 54 feet on William-street, and 125 feet on Cedar-street. This building cost $225,000, and is cheap at that. It contains four stories, with French roof, basement and sub-cellar. The lower stories are designed for banking and insurance companies, and the upper part for other and various offices. It is heated by steam, and contains an elevator. The corner of the third story is ornamented by two figures, representing "Commerce" and "Industry." Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS is the architect.

Workmen have recently been engaged in completing the upper story of the magnificent building of the New-York Life Insurance Company, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street. It is now supplied with a passenger elevator.

The building corner of Liberty-street and Broadway is having two stories pinned on to it—both forming a Mansard roof. It is of iron and zinc, and is now much higher than the Equitable Insurance building on the block below.

Numerous other stores and offices are being erected, and a number of minor improvements are being added to the architecture of this great Metropolis.

The Buenos Ayrean Relief Fund.

Since the contributions in aid of this fund were last reported, only one additional dollar has been received by Mr. OSTRANDER, of No. 33 Park-row, the Treasurer. Accompanying that donation was the following note: "Please accept this mite in aid of the poor sufferers in Buenos Ayres, from a working girl." The total amount of the subscriptions forwarded to Mr. OSTRANDER is $441. It is a singular fact that not a cent of it came from the Eastern States.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Indictments Against the Officers of the Staten Island Ferry Company—Mr. Vanderbilt Indicted for Homicide, and Mr. Braisted and the Engineer for Manslaughter.

In the Clerk's office of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the indictments found by the Grand Jury against JACOB H. VANDERBILT, WM. M. BRAISTED and HENRY ROBINSON, in connection with the *Westfield* disaster, were formally placed on file. The Grand Jury have indicted Mr. VANDERBILT for homicide, and Messrs. BRAISTED and ROBINSON for manslaughter in the third degree, but it is understood that other parties will be made defendants in the case. The entire matter will be reviewed by Judge BEDFORD, who will open the September Term of the Court of General Sessions on Thursday, and a speedy trial of the parties is anticipated.

The following is the indictment presented against Mr. VANDERBILT:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—The jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That JACOB H. VANDERBILT, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1871, was President of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and Superintendent of a certain ferry communicating and navigating by steam-boats between the City of New-York aforesaid and Staten Island, one of the said steam-boats being known and designated by the name and title of the *Westfield*, which boat was, at the date aforesaid and at the City and County aforesaid, moored at the ferry-landing, and being used for navigation on said ferry and in conveying thereon passengers for hire, as he, the said JACOB H. VANDERBILT well knew; and he then and there had charge of said steam-boat, and of the boiler thereon, and of the other apparatus thereon for the generation of steam, and of the employment of the engineer and others to manage the said boiler and steam-engine then and there on board of said boat, and being used for the purpose of propelling the same, and in which said boiler there was then and there divers large quantities of boiling water and steam whereby to work the steam-engine, as the said J. H. VANDERBILT then and there well knew, and that it then and there became the duty of the said J. H. VANDERBILT, as such superintendent aforesaid, to have said boiler and the apparatus connected therewith in good condition, secure and fit for use as aforesaid; to put said boiler and apparatus in the care and management of a competent, reliable and attentive engineer, to regulate the quantity and amount of steam to be generated and retained within the said boiler during the time said steam-boat was used and employed for the purpose aforesaid, according to the strength and capacity of the said boiler.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said J. H. VANDERBILT, on the day aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, and at the county aforesaid, so having the care, charge, control and responsibility of the said steam-boat as aforesaid, and of the said boiler and apparatus for the generation of steam, and of the employment of an engineer to manage the same, did willfully and feloniously neglect and omit to have said boiler and apparatus strong, sound and in good condition, secure and fit for its intended use aforesaid, and did willfully, feloniously and unlawfully put said boiler and apparatus in the care, charge and management of one HENRY ROBINSON, he, the said HENRY ROBINSON, being an incompetent, negligent, unskillful and unreliable person for the charge and management of the boiler and apparatus aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further say that on the said 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1871, the said HENRY ROBINSON, so then and there being engineer of the said steam-boat aforesaid, used for the conveyance of passengers, known and called the *Westfield*, and he the said HENRY ROBINSON then and there, having charge of the boiler of the said steam-boat and of the other apparatus thereon for the generation of steam, he the said HENRY ROBINSON then and there having the charge and management of the said boiler and apparatus for generating steam upon the said steam-boat under and by virtue of authority and direction of the said JACOB H. VANDERBILT, he, the said JACOB H. VANDERBILT, then and there well knowing that the said HENRY ROBINSON was incompetent, unskillful, negligent and unreliable as an engineer aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and county aforesaid, with force and arms, the said HENRY ROBINSON, willfully, feloniously and unlawfully, from ignorance and gross neglect, did create and allow to be created such an undue quantity of steam in the said boiler as to burst and break then and there upon and in the said steam-boat *Westfield*, the boiler of the said steam-boat and other apparatus thereon for the generation of steam, by which bursting and breaking, as well as by reason of the steam and scalding water which then and there escaped from and issued out of the said boiler and other apparatus, one ANDREW COYLE, then and there lawfully being upon the said steam-boat, in the peace of God and the people there being, was then and there, by the means aforesaid, and by reason thereof, mortally burned, scalded and wounded in and upon the head, body and limbs of him, the said ANDREW COYLE, of which said mortal burns he, the said ANDREW COYLE, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, then and there died. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, do say that he, the said JACOB H. VANDERBILT, him, the said ANDREW COYLE, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully did kill and slay, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney.

The indictment against ROBINSON, which is couched in similar language to that against Mr. VANDERBILT, charges that by force and means he willfully, feloniously and unlawfully, from ignorance and gross neglect, created such a quantity of steam in the boiler of the *Westfield* as to cause an explosion, which resulted in the death of ANDREW COYLE and others; and they formally indict him for manslaughter in the third degree. The indictment on which Mr. BRAISTED is to be tried alleges, as in the case of Mr. VANDERBILT, that as Superintendent of the Company, he was in charge of the boiler of the *Westfield*, and should have adopted measures for its preservation in a sound and good condition. It further avers that he was responsible for the action of the engineer, and by employing an incompetent man in that capacity he violated the statute and rendered himself amenable to a charge of manslaughter in the third degree, which was accordingly presented against him.

A Priest Tied to a Tree and Robbed.

AUGUST REIGLEMEYER, a Catholic priest, who has been a missionary in China for some years, and reached this country only a few days ago, arrived in Terre Haute, Ind., on Wednesday, on his way from this City to St. Louis. The Terre Haute *Express* says that about 11 o'clock in the morning he started to walk to a Catholic institution in the suburbs, intending to take the evening train at that point for St. Louis. When about two miles out he was halted by three men, one of whom struck him a blow which felled him to the ground. He was then tied to a tree, and the contents of his valise examined. The robbers took all his money, about $160—$120 being in French gold—his gold watch, exchanged hats and boots with him, and left him bound to the tree. He succeeded in releasing himself about 2 o'clock, and immediately returned to the city, where information was filed with Chief of Police GILMORE, but no trace of the villains has been discovered.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper in a family, first-class boarding-house, or hotel, by a lady who has had experience and can furnish the best references as to character and capacity, and would be satisfied with a moderate compensation for her services. Address K. H., P. O. Box No. 3,867.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation: is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at the German Institute, No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

WANTED—A FEW ENGAGEMENTS IN private families by an experienced dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Address No. 430 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant, single young man, as coachman in a private family; best City references; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address W. R., No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days; none but Protestant families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener; long time gardener in Germany, France, Belgium and England; good propagator and orchis, landscape and nursery gardener. Call at No. 62 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman or the care of a gentleman's road team; good reference given. Apply or address A. J., No. 122 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address J. C., Box 199 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing for a small family a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 131 West 14th-st., Monday, Sept. 4, between the hours of 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WANTED—TIE-MAKERS AND OPERAtors who are accustomed to the best work on ties, will have permanent employment at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, PROTESTANT. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 Monday morning, at No. 11 West 17th-st.

HOTELS.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL—STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Board $3 50 per day; with elevator; the great central location.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY
PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED
CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS; (LIMITED,) ONLY........892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without-coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £419,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.
New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds;
Also,
New-York and Boston Railroad Company
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds,
at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and
Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
Offer for sale at 97½ and accrued interest the remaining $200,000 of the First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Indorsed Gold Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad, now four times secured, being balance left of total issue sold to Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which completed direct line between Louisville and Montgomery.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage.
W. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Nassau-st.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. B. LOW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 9th day of September, 1871, at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.
The transfer-books of the Company will remain closed until the 11th day of September, 1871.
AUG. 26, 1871. O. CHARLICK, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Interest coupons due Sept. 1, from land grant bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-established wine and liquor house, now doing a large and profitable business; sales last year amounted to nearly $150,000, and net profits were $15,000, which the books will show. The business has grown so large that the advertiser needs an active business man with $10,000, to whom a half interest will be given, and who will be required to look after the finances and accounts, and the present proprietor to manage the general business. The highest reference given and required. Address "WINE JOBBER," Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE AND GREAT BARGAIN.—First-class straw-hat bleaching establishment; every facility for manufacturing ladies' straw and velvet goods; sold immediately; proprietor in ill health; terms easy. Mrs. C. L. PARKER, No. 367 Canal-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

$10,000 OR $12,000 WANTED, WITH either a general or special partnership. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, of McKillop, Sprague & Co.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINE DEPOT,
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
L. VON BLESSINGH
"WILL OPEN"
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,
With the Finest Assortment of
NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINES,
&c., &c.
Also the Choicest Brands of Imported
HAVANA CIGARS.
BY H. S. H. RAEFLE.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 4, THEIR FIRST
FALL RETAIL OPENING
OF
RICH PLAIN, COLORED, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
CACHIMIR SICILIENNE,
THE LATEST NOVELTY FOR OVER-DRESSES;
TRIMMING AND CLOAKING VELVETS,
RIBBON VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
RICH LACES,
COLORED SILK GUIPURE TRIMMINGS,
PARIS AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK.
15 cases of new and desirable patterns in
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES,
FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CLOAKINGS.
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

The above, forming the finest collection of RICH GOODS, containing all the LATEST NOVELTIES introduced in the European markets this season, and selected with great care for
FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SALES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF SATINS, DAMASKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S & W PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., &c.

CARPETS.
1871. FALL. 1871.
NOW OPEN, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH,
ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN
CARPETINGS.
Entirely new styles of TURKEY, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, TOURNAY VELVET, and WILTON CARPETS.
ALSO, NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS of VELVET TAPESTRY, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

For the accommodation of strangers visiting the City,
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 4,
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ADAPTED FOR
Present and Fall Wear,
VIZ.:
Black Silks, 95c., $1 10, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 85 and $2 per yard.
Bonnet, Ponson and A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Family Silk,
guaranteed to wear, $3 to $5 per yard.
NEW CLOTH SHADES FOR SUITS.
FANCY SILKS, $1, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per yard.
An immense stock of
low-priced, medium and rich DRESS GOODS,
embracing every novelty of the season,
from 25c. per yard upward.
British and Continental MOURNING GOODS,
of all desirable makes.
Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery and Under-wear, Imported White Goods, Housekeeping and House-furnishing Goods, Small Wares, Notions, Trimmings, &c., &c.
Offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to purchasers.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on Monday, Sept 4,
a magnificent display of
REAL INDIA
Camels' Hair Shawls,
PARIS READY-MADE SILK, POPLIN, AND SATIN DE CHINE
WALKING SUITS & RECEPTION DRESSES,
some very elegant
Plain and Embroidered Velvet, Silk and Cloth SACQUES, POLONAISES, &c.
A large assortment of
Millinery and Millinery Articles.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
Misses' and children's READY-MADE DRESSES,
Ladies' CHOICE UNDER-WEAR, &c., &c.
The above, just received, were selected in Europe EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, under the most favorable circumstances, and will be offered
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON COST,
offering unusual inducements to purchasers as to style, quality and price.
Please call and examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S NOTED MOURNING STORE,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
Just received a full line of all the most
POPULAR MOURNING GOODS IMPORTED,
INCLUDING BLACK SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATER-PROOF, &c.
SUITS AND BONNETS READY MADE,
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
N. B.—One Case Corean Cloth; a new Fabric for Suits and Polonaise.

GRAND OPENING Of early Autumn styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, Sept. 1, 2 and 4. Novelties, Suits Polonaise, Overskirts, Basques, Sleeves, &c., &c.

OPENING.—MRS. SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—THURSDAY, Sept. 7, DISPLAY OF FASHIONS. Berlin, Brussels and London well represented. Out-of-town ladies should send their address and 10 cents for our ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR and CHOICE of any 25 cent pattern it contains. The Bazaar alone is more valuable for correct information than all the Fashion publications combined.

HAIR, HAIR.
SHAW PATENT HAIR.
Can be combed and brushed, switches, chetlians, &c.
HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches 30 inches, $1 50 upward; chetlians, $6; curls, $1; ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Depot No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting furniture tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs; black marble engraved in gold. Middlefield Company, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch ware-rooms, No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
A LARGE, NEW, AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
EPINGLINES,
SERGES,
MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
MIXED LUSTRES,
BALERMA,
PLAIN MELANGE,
LUSTRE TWILLS,
TARTAN LUSTRES,
TARTAN DIAGONAL,
CREPE AND CHECK POPLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PLAIDS,
POPLIN,
LAINE,
MATELASSE,
SABLE,
FRENCH TARTAN,
EPINGLINE,
MOSAIQUE CREPE.
OUR STOCK HAS BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND WE INVITE THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 4.
NEW STYLES IN
LADIES' BLACK ALPACA SUITS,
LADIES' BLACK SILK SUITS.
LADIES' CASHMERE SACQUES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES AND CLOAKS.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES,
DRAWERS, SKIRTS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
INFANTS' FLANNEL SKIRTS.
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN.
INFANTS' MERINO SHAWLS,
HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED.
INFANTS' ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, CAPS, &c., &c.
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS THEY WILL FIND MANY NOVELTIES NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT IS IN CHARGE OF EXPERIENCED ARTISTS AND ASSISTANTS. ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO RECEPTION, EVENING AND WEDDING DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW FALL COLORS, AT $1 50, $1 75 AND $2, TO THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS, AS WE ARE OFFERING OUR SILKS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CARPETS.

BODY, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
A large stock, purchased previous to the advance, and for sale at low prices at retail for cash only.
Also, a large stock of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATTINGS,
All for sale at low prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal, between Broadway and Elm-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director. The largest and most prominent musical institute. The following well-known and excellent artists are on the staff of professors: Herr Charles Fradel, Sig. Georgi Morisine, Sig. Napoleoni Carozzi, Mons. Louis Bles, Miss Eliza Cooke, Dr. Henry Cutler, with a number of others. For terms and further particulars apply as above.
J. OTIS WATTLES, Assistant Secretary.
N. B. Foreign languages taught by competent professors.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale one Church Organ of two rows of keys, pedals 16 feet, 21 stops and 4 combination stops; also, two second-hand, of 8 stops, one Gothic, one Grecian cases; one of 5 stops do. The above are warranted in perfect order.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, NO. 211 4th-av.—All musical matters attended promptly; teachers of music, singers, organists, and musicians furnished for concerts, &c.
LOUIS ELTZ, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO ONLY $150.—Elegant Steinway Piano-forte, overstrung bass, every improvement; bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess to young children; is proficient in all the English and French branches; has a knowledge of music; would not object to go a short distance from the City; unexceptionable references. Address S. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED AS TEACHER of music and English, thorough and efficient, would like a position of trust and responsibility in a school or family where she could teach the above branches of education. Address VERITAS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation, either in an institution or as governess to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

A LADY, OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching music, French and English in young ladies' schools, desires a re-engagement. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, who has for several years studied philology at German universities, offers his services as teacher of the classics and German. Address CLASSICS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS. Sept. 14
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS. Sept. 21
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
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UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. }
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York.
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness.
The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-ninth academic year Sept. 11.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.
The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

TWO BOYS ABOUT TEN YEARS OF age will be received immediately into a gentleman's family, to be educated with his own sons; a resident tutor; large house, fine grounds, healthy location; one hour from the City; no vacation. For terms, &c., address Box 2,223 New-York Post-office.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 38th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

MLLE. VEILLER'S LOCUST-AVENUE Seminary, a French and and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Rochelle, N. Y., reopens Sept. 20, 1871. For circular or testimonials address Box No. 53, as above.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. S. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

$2 50 FOR 24 WRITING LESSONS; book-keeping, arithmetic, all English branches, $5 each; day and evening, all Summer.
PAINE, No. 62 Bowery.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THERE ARE TWO VACANCIES IN the Orange Institute which may be secured by early application to the Principal, Miss ZIMMERMAN. Reference, Rev. Morgan Dix.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,270 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The session begins Oct. 2 next, and ends June 19, 1872. Weekly Moot Courts are held by Judge Davies. The degree is conferred upon examination on students attending two sessions, and admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address
D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VALUABLE YOUNG MARE, 15 hands, stylish, free driver, sound and gentle in single or double harness, with or without buggy, harness, &c., for sale low. Also, a coupe rockaway, made by Brewster & Baldwin, little used. Apply at Saratoga Stables, Lexington-av., corner 57th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ESTABLISHMENT; well-matched team of bay horses, young, sound and kind, for single or double driving; barouche, by Wood Bros.; fine gold mounted, double harness, &c. Apply at No. 540 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR MULES, a fine sorrel horse, 15½ hands, six years old; good traveler; suitable for any use. Inquire for two days at stable of Harlem Express Company, 125th-st. and 8th-av.

ARMY HARNESS, CARTS, TENTS, Camp Equipage, Hammocks, Mule Collars, McClellan Saddles, Canvas, Waterproof Truck, Wagon, Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, sixteen hands high; good for any use. Apply at No. 542 East 14th-st., blacksmith shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 3 WEST 37TH-st., has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table only, for the season.

FIFTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 365.—A large room on the second floor, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or more gentlemen, with board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, parlor and bedroom, first floor, with spacious closets, to rent, at No. 28 Union-square, with full board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let, with first-class board, in a private family, at No. 584 7th-av.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Desirable furnished rooms to let, without board, in suite or singly. House altogether first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floors, back and front, for gentlemen and wives, or party of gentlemen. No. 31 West 32d-st.

WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NO. 34.—Parlors, suites of rooms and single apartments, with first-class board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER (ADULTS) desire a handsome parlor and bedroom, (not necessarily connecting,) with board, in a strictly private family of refinement. Location above 30th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, to J. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION.
WOODSBURGH, ROCKAWAY, L. I., (South Side.)
This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also, a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison-square House, Broadway and 21st-st.

MEARNS' HOUSE.—THIS LARGE first-class private boarding-house will not close till November. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamer HAVANA will leave for the above places MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' Band will accompany the excursion.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—The old established and favorite line of steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will make hourly and half-hourly trips from Peck-slip to Harlem, landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.
Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.
Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.
THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

ITALY, PALESTINE
and
EGYPT!
The first party of the tenth great excursion to Europe and the East, leaves New-York on the
9TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Opportunity given to those wishing to follow later on, either on the 23d of September or 7th of October. They will be conducted by one of the employes of the Company.
For information and programme apply at the office of the Universal Excursion Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York.
W. RAU, Manager.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER, 35 HORSE-POWER, with rubbing-bed, two gangs of saws, with shafting and belting, to be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1871, at 11 A. M., corner 35th-st. and Broadway.
JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JAS. FISK, JR. ....Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER & JOHN F. COLE..........Lessees
THOMAS E. MORRIS..........Business Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871,
and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, the eminent artists,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN,
will appear for the first time in a new drama, written expressly for them by T. C. DeLeon, called
JASPER,
based upon Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.
JASPER..........................Mr. BANDMANN
ROSA BUD.......................Mrs. BANDMANN
Assisted by Mr. MARK SMITH, as DURDLES, and a powerful cast of the other characters.
New music by Tissington. New scenery by Dayton. Appointments by S. Wallis.
The following scale of popular prices has been adopted: Admission, 50c.; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 30c.
RESERVED SEATS.
dress circle, 75c.; parquet circle, $1; dress circle balcony, $1 25; parquet and parquet balcony, $1 50; balcony boxes, $5; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15.
Seats can be secured daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the box-office; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket-office, 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av.

THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. FREDERICK BULLMAN has the honor to announce the
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the world-renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
when everything that skill and taste can suggest will be employed to heighten if possible the effect produced throughout Europe by this
UNIQUE AND CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
assisted by the
LATEST VOCAL WONDER OF THE WORLD,
Miss ANNA ELZER,
a soprano only twelve years of age,
and the great Baritone,
Mr. JACOB MULLER,
who will both make their first appearance in America.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7,
at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.
Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

IMPORTANT.
We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent only $400 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

LOTS ON AND NEAR 5TH AND 8TH AVS., fronting the Central Park.—Lots on and adjacent to Boulevards and St. Nicholas-av.; lots and whole fronts on Riverside and Morningside Parks; lots centrally located on and near 5th-av., ready for improvement.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome four-story brown-stone house, 20x55x100, frescoed and in fine order; others in 34th, 38th, 45th, 48th, 52d, 56th, 57th, 74th, 78th and 79th sts., 5th and Madison avs. Call or send for September list of Houses for Sale.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR stories high and of extra width, for sale in 19th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; recently put in perfect order; price $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

BUY THIS HOUSE.—FOR SALE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house West 51st-st., near 9th-av., twenty rooms; only $16,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

WILL EXCHANGE—GOOD FOUR-STORY stone house in 38th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., for store or good tenement property on 6th or 8th avs. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

HANDSOME FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop stone house, finished in hard wood, 51st-st., 5th and 6th avs., in fee—$28,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT medium-sized high-stoop dwelling; $57,000; terms easy; leasehold. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The six lots and unfinished building, 59th-st., near 5th-av.; cheap; on easy terms. Apply to ALEXANDER THAIN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 20x100, NO. 12 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a very desirable cottage, with Mansard roof and the modern improvements. E. GATES, Fulton-av., corner St. Felix-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON THE hill, Green-av., a modern three-story brown-stone house; all improvements. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale at Tarrytown, one and one-quarter miles from the depot, on the Bedford road; seventeen acres, one large dwelling-house, furnished; one dwelling-house, not furnished; wash-house, carriage-house, barn, chickery, ice-house, fine Summer-house, two ponds, magnificent river views; title perfect; will exchange for property up-town in New-York. Address A. F. WEEKES, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FINE COUNTRY seat of five to twenty-one acres for sale or exchange for good City lots or business property. Other residences and farms, near Dobb's Ferry, Hastings, Sing Sing, Hyde Park, Newburg, on Harlem Railroad, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and Long and Staten Islands, for sale or exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country-seat; fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed; terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297 Saratoga Springs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,573 New-York Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET FURNISHED—RENT MODERate, immediate possession. The high-stoop three-story and basement stone house, No. 124 East 46th-st.; piano and modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON West 33d-st., near 5th-av., to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

RENTERS WANTED FOR DRY-GOODS STORES!—Outside of Chicago is Bloomington, the most prospering, driving, industrious and moral city in the West. We need dry goods, drug, shoe, clothing, hardware, fancy, tea, confectionery, bakery, crockery, furniture, book and paper, music and jewelry stores, in a new and elegant marble front, and a new brick block on Main-st., (with street-cars and Nicholson pavement,) near Court-house and Post-office. Rent shall be very moderate for new-comers. Our seven outlets of railroads will warrant the much desired wholesale business. Big fortunes. Address Dr. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill., or Board of Trade.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A STORE ON Flatbush-av. and Hanson-place. To a good tenant a lease of three years will be given, at a moderate rent. The location is first-rate for a druggist or any genteel business. Apply to EDWARD CURRAN, No. 117 Flatbush-av.

OFFICES EN SUITE OR SEPARATE to let over Bowery National Bank, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st., by M. S. PAINE, on the premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FOURTH WEEK.
UNABATED SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASM
by continuously
CROWDED HOUSES
attest the unprecedented popularity of the gifted
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
LAST TIMES OF BLUE BEARD,
LAST TIMES OF BLUE BEARD,
with all its magnificent scenery, charming music, gorgeous costumes, and a powerful cast of characters, embracing
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and every member of her organization.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
First production in this country of Offenbach's Sparkling Opera Bouffe,
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
expressly rewritten and arranged for Miss Thompson and Company.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Seats should be secured in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES..............Lessee and Manager
DECIDED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
Celebrated spectacular Ballet Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
With a full and efficient corp of European Artists, under the direction of Mons. IMRY KIRALFY, Including the great Premiere Danseuses ADELE P. PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWER, the Martens Family, the Zig-Zags, Young Adonis and Little Venus, Signor Casseli, Herr Willio, the great Kiralfy Troupe. G. L. FOX as Clown. Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA
LAST NIGHTS
of
LOTTA.
LITTLE NELL
and the MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.
In active preparation—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS, in which Miss LOTTA will appear in two of her favorite specialties.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 4.
TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway.
WITH A NEW AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.
Admission—Parquette Circle, 50 cents; Parquette Circle Reserved, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Balcony, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d av.
To-night, SUNDAY, Sept. 3d.
EXTRAORDINARY CONCERT.
POPULAR CONCERT, SACRED CONCERT.
LICHTMAY, LICHTMAY, LICHTMAY,
HABELMANN, HABELMANN.
JULLIEN'S UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND SACRED AND POPULAR CONCERT.
Admission 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1871.
JAMES FLEMING,
THE GREAT SCOTTISH ATHLETE,
and other prominent competitors from Sister Societies throughout the United States and Canada will take part in the Games.
ROBERTSON'S AND WALLACE'S BRASS AND STRING BANDS and the PIPERS OF THE CLUB will furnish music for the occasion.
DANCING MUSIC TILL 9 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
JOHN WATT, Chief.
JAMES A. CRAIG, Third Chieftain.

OPENING OF THE
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at noon, in the MAMMOTH STRUCTURE, THIRD-AV. AND SIXTY-THIRD-ST. The opening ceremonies will comprise the AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND MARCH, composed expressly for the occasion by Keating. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems; Original Poem by Walt Whitman; Oration by Hon. E. G. Squier; Music by Keating's Grand Concert Band.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music-school in the country,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,
for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.
THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN
for the reception and classification of pupils on and after
MONDAY, AUG. 28.
ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION
and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.
Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.
By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer—Office No. 96 Broadway.
BY ALLEN & BROWN.—JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory sale of a valuable house and lot on West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot No. 311 West 48th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av. House built in the best manner by day's work; contains all the modern improvements, bay window, independent walls on both sides. Will be positively sold to the highest bidder, together with the gas fixtures, parlor mirrors, and window shades. Size of house, 19.4 feet front, 20 feet rear, by 55 feet deep. Lot 100.5 feet deep.
For terms, maps, and particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, ABEL CROOK, ESQ., REFEREE, 135 ACRES OF LANDS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON THE HEIGHTS OF MAMARONECK OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the Sheldrake House, Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
This valuable property, to be sold in two large parcels of sixty and seventy-five acres each, adjoins the splendid estates of Messrs. George J. Seney, William H. Styles and James M. Fuller.
It is only a few minutes' walk from the station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and will be right on the line of the New-York and Housatonic and Northern Railroad now being constructed; only thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge and one hour from New-York Depot. The neighborhood is one of the finest in Westchester, and in the immediate vicinity of the Episcopal Theological Seminary.
For further particulars apply to ABEL CROOK, Esq., referee, No. 117 Broadway, or to the Auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

180 VILLA PLOTS, 50 BY 150, at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1871, situated at Uniontown, N. J. Maps and free tickets can be had for special train, leaving via Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. ferries at 11:10 A. M., Tuesday, Sept. 5, on application to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., and of the Jersey Land Improvement Company, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room F.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPTCY.
JOBBERS' STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BULKLEY, MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—I, the assignee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining stock of merchandise of said estate, consisting of hosiery, gloves, hoods, scarfs, Washinee yarn, paper and linen collars and cuffs, buttons, (a large assortment,) needles, fans, combs, razors and straps, wallets, jet brooches, ink, scissors, linen thread, cotton nets, perfumery, alpaca and fancy coat braids, serpentine, star and soutache braids in silk, linen and cotton, harmonicas, elastic braids and cords, tooth-brushes, pencils, (slate and lead,) crochet hooks, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1871.
O. B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY (THREE) WILL take the care of a furnished country house until Spring; the very best of reference. Address L. & ., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON,
Attorney and Counselor, No. 264 Broadway.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

OPENING OF THE CHURCHES.

How the Ministers Spend Their Summers—Should They Have Vacations?—What They Think About It Themselves—Who Have Returned, and the Churches Open Today.

The ministers are always the first of the watering-place wanderers who return to the City at the close of Summer. With the first Sunday of Autumn the most of them are to be found in their pulpits, awaiting the coming of the members of their flocks who straggle slowly home after their shepherd, and keep coming till the snow falls—straggling in, family by family, from Saratoga, Long Branch, Cape May, and Newport, Niagara Falls and North Conway, and a hundred other places, ever pleasant if not so celebrated as these. The ministers are a regular element of the society of the watering places. One of them may always be found at the sea side or in the mountains, to preach in the village church or the hotel parlor on Sunday, and on week days, there is never wanting a minister to form an active, athletic, and amusing member of the mountain or climbing party. There is a great deal said on both sides of the clerical vacation question, but the ministers seem to be determined to have their play spell and thee congregations appear willing to let them, so perhaps it is nobodys business to complain. "We need it sir," a reverend gentleman said yesterday. A man who attends to his pastoral duties properly in the Winter, needs his Summer vacation to recruit his health, to rest his mental powers, and to make up that magnetic loss which is one of the greatest drains upon the health of a clergyman. To magnetize and hold one of these large, cold City congregations is an effort from which a man cannot recover at once; it tells in time on the nervous system, and absolute rest is the only cure."

"But," said his interrogator, "many gentlemen preach on Sundays while in the country."

"Yes," was the reply, "but they take an old sermon, and the effort of speaking under pleasant circumstances to attentive audiences, with their minds unbent from business and family cares, is comparatively no effort at all. Still some most conscientious men find it advisable to refuse to do even that."

"Do you think the ministers neglect their charges in going of to the country?" he was asked.

"No, I do not," he replied. "The fact is and, perhaps, it is a sad fact that few poor people go to our churches, and the rich people who do go all leave town in Summer. It is the custom for the ministers of a denomination in a district to get together and agree upon some one who shall stay in or near town all Summer, and preach each Sunday; then the others all direct their parishioners to go thither to hear him. But even at that church they can gather up but a handful of people. Of course, it makes it bad for strangers, who do not know where to go. They go first to one church and find it locked, and then to another, which is also closed. But those cases are not numerous. In Summer the casual church-goers are too few to be worth considering in this matter. As for the dead, there are always enough in the City to attend to the funerals, and it is the same with marriages. There may be a little more trouble in finding ministers than in Winter, but there are plenty to do all the work.

This gentleman gave the opinion of the ministers themselves, and of most of the congregations. The popular creed is that the ministers do very wrong in running away in the hot months, leaving their congregations to their own devices, and "the dead to bury their dead." In spite of this public belief, however, the ministers go off annually and take their vacations, returning always greatly improved in health, spirits and appearance, as many congregations will be pleased to see their pastors appear today. Some churches are still closed, but a large proportion of the whole are opened this morning, and there will probably be a greater scarcity of audiences than of ministers or of churches.

Among the Episcopalian Churches Trinity is, of course, open, as it has been all Summer, though the whole body of clergymen will now be present to officiate at the various services, instead of the half section of them who have performed the duties during the Summer. Grace Church reopens with morning and afternoon services by Rev. HENRY POTTER, who has spent the Summer in his cottage at Newport with his family. The congregation of Grace Chapel have used the church during a part of the Summer, while repairs have been made on their own building, but the latter is now completed, and opens today with services in the morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. At St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth-avenue, at the corner of Fifty-third-street, there have been services all Summer, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, having come down from his Summer home at Garrisons each week for the purpose of holding them. But the afternoon lecture, which has been omitted all Summer, will be resumed today in full. St. George's Church, in Rutherford-place, has only been closed two weeks to undergo its annual cleaning, and Mr. WHITE has supplied the pulpit in the absence of his principal, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, who has spent the Summer at his country place at Irvington. Dr. TYNG has now returned to town, and will officiate today. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., preaches today at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. He has spent the Summer at Summit, N. J., coming to town generally to preach on Sunday. Christ Church will open with services conducted by Rev. F. C. EWER, who has returned much refreshed by his vacation visits. The experiment of keeping open during the Summer was well tried during two preceding seasons at this church and it was found that there was scarcely any attendance whatever, so this year the house has been closed.

Among the Presbyterians, the Madison-square Church will be reopened, but Dr. ADAMS, the pastor, will not officiate as his stay in Europe will continue through this month, and Prof. W. HENRY GREEN will fill the pulpit today, and until Dr. ADAMS' return. The Rutger Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, will re-open today also, with preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will open the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, and there will be services at Murray Hill Church by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and Prof. CAMERON, of Princeton.

The prominent congregational re-openings are those of Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON'S Tabernacle, on Broadway at Thirty-fourth-street, and Dr. MERRILL RICHARDSON'S New England Church at Forty-seventh-street. Dr. THOMPSON has spent his summer at Norwich with his usual indefatigable industry, the result of which will soon appear in the shape of a book of home worship from the press of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. Dr. RICHARDSON returns blooming with fresh academic laurels, in the form of a D. D. affixed to his name.

Among the Methodists, St. Pauls, of which Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS is pastor, Trinity, Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, pastor, and Rev. J. S. WILLIS' church on Seventeenth-street will reopen, all of their pastors having spent the hot months in the country.

At the First Baptist Church Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, of Crozier Theological Seminary, will preach. Rev. FRED. EVANS can be heard at the Central Baptist Church on Forty-second street, and Rev. J. F. ELDER at the Madison-avenue Church.

THE TRUNK TRAGEDY.

Discovery of Further Links in the Chain of Evidence Against Rosenzweig—Burial of the Victim at Potter's Field.

More evidence proving the identity of ALICE BOWLSBY, and establishing the guilt of the monster ROSENZWEIG, was discovered yesterday. Sergt. ROONEY, in searching the house of ROSENZWEIG, at No. 687 Second-avenue, found a false bosom, such as is used by women. Taking it, with other female wearing apparel, to the servant girl, JANE JOHNSON, now at Bellevue Hospital, he asked JANE if it belonged to her. JANE said that it did not, and was not in the house before the strange young lady came. The bosom was taken back to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. CAMERON sent an officer to Paterson, to the home of the murdered girl, to ascertain if the bosom had been her property. Her mother, Mrs. BOWLSBY, indentified it at once as having been made in her house and worn by her daughter. It will be used as circumstantial evidence against ROSENZWEIG. Capt. CAMERON also sent the boy ALEXANDER POTTS, and the truckman WILLIAM PICKETT, to identify a fortune-teller, Mrs. BAILEY, in Paterson, who was suspected to have been the one who accompanied the trunk to the depot, and exhibited so much coolness about the horrible business. The suspected woman, however, could not be identified, and she has so far baffled every effort at discovery.

The neighborhood of the house, at No. 98 Bayard-street, was visited by the TIMES reporter yesterday, and it being the Jewish Sabbath the windows of the butcher were closed, though the door was open. About a dozen persons, male and female, were in front of the house, and through the open door of the shop the wife of ROSENZWEIG, his daughter ROSA, mother and brothers, were seen moving about. Mrs. ROSENZWEIG had her bonnet on, as though she might have just come in; and the daughter ROSA was smiling and showing no outward signs of sorrow for the present rather uncomfortable position of her father. The drug-clerk in the store opposite told the reporter that "Dr." ROSENZWEIG had frequently got medicine there, always coming himself for it, but his employer being absent, he could not tell what he got when he came. He said, also, that owing to the large number of Polish Jews living in the neighborhood, ROSENZWEIG did a large business in that vicinity.

A short time ago, a TIMES reporter was instructed to hunt up the records of the late census, to learn if anything might be gleaned from that source in relation to the people living in the different houses occupied by ROSENZWEIG as residences or offices. The returns of the re-enumeration last Winter were overhauled, and the only information to be obtained was the following: When the Census Marshal called at the house, then No. 3 Amity-place, it was found to have eighteen residents. Mrs. ARCHER, who gave her age as sixty-two years, was then as now, the head of the house, and the "Doctor's" sign was displayed upon the brick wall outside, but he was not mentioned as a resident of the house. The names of the other occupants are suppressed for fear of bringing innocent persons into an unenviable notoriety which they may not perhaps deserve. Among the residents of the house were a young woman giving her age as twenty, and a female child of eleven years of age of the same name.

No. 687 Second-avenue, when the last census was taken, was occupied by Dr. JEPTHA LEAKE and family, the house in East Broadway by M. ROSENTHAL, liquor-dealer, and family; on East Fourth-street, by a number of German families, none bearing either the name or alias of the "doctor." The house No. 113 Thompson-street was, however occupied, when the last census was taken, by Dr. JACOB ROSENZWEIG, aged thirty-six, of Poland; LEONORA, his wife, aged thirty-three, same nationality; ROSA, his daughter, born in Poland, aged thirteen; and his two sons, GEORGE and SEYMOUR, aged respectively seven and two years of age, born in New-York. As the "doctor" has lately had another child added to the list, it would now give him a family of four children. Living in this house there was a young Englishwoman of nineteen years of age. No return is made in the census of the house No. 304 Grand-street, and it is, therefore, to be supposed that there was no family living there at the time, or that there was some trouble in getting the census of the inmates. Four families lived in the house No. 5 Essex-street, one of whom was a German barber, and it was probably to his shop the "doctor" had his bitters sent. No traces of ROSENZWEIG were to be found in the returns of the census, of the house No. 2 Essex-street, to which it is also said letters were sent. People upon whom no suspicion of connection with the "doctor" can at present rest, were found to have resided at No. 15 Orchard-street, and at No. 98 Bayard-street. J. ROSENZWEIG, butcher, aged sixty-three years, and his wife ERNESTINE are returned. The ROSENZWEIG referred to in the returns was the "doctor's" father, who died very suddenly a short time ago. In the Directory for May, 1870, AUGUST ASCHER, physician, appears at No. 3 Amity-place, and JACOB ROSENZWEIG, butcher, at No. 113 Thompson-street.

Yesterday afternoon a private dispatch was received by Inspector JAMESON from Paterson, N. J., which said substantially as follows: "If you want to know anything about TRIPP, send an officer on to Paterson, and he can be found.

(Signed,) A. P. KING,
To be found at the depot."

Inspector JAMESON said that he supposed there was other information which the man who sent the dispatch did not wish to send over the wires. Officer HEIDELBERG was sent to Paterson to investigate the matter.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of WALTER CONKLIN took place at the residence of his father, No. 8 North Main-street, Paterson. Only a few of the friends of the family were present. Rev. Dr. BANVARD, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to which the family belong, preached the funeral sermon. The remains were placed in the receiving-vault of Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

MME. RESTELL.

Some Reminiscences of Her Career Twenty-Three Years Ago—Her Trial and Sentence in the Bodine Case.

In a previous article we have given a description of the manner in which the woman known as Mme. RESTELL transacts her shameful and horrible business at the present time. Below we give some interesting details of a well-known case, which occurred twenty-three years ago, in which the woman RESTELL, then known as CAROLINE ANN LOHMAN, figured very prominently, and was, by a righteous and just sentence, transferred to the Penitentiary, there to serve a term of one year's imprisonment for her participation in the affair, the only one for which she has ever been convicted and punished.

An ex-detective of Chief MATSELL gives the following account of the case:

On Aug. 5, 1847, I received orders from his Honor Mayor WM. V. BRADY, through the Chief, to proceed to a place called Walden, west of Newburg, to make an investigation in a case of abortion, which was reported to our Mayor by Dr. SAMUEL C. SMITH, of Montgomery, Orange County, to have been performed on a poor factory-girl, named MARIA BODINE, by Mme. RESTELL, MARIA being *enceinte* by JOS. P. COOK, of Ramapo Cotton-works, where she was one of the employes, COOK being owner of the mills at Ramapo.

On Aug. 6, at 7 A. M., I proceeded in the steamer *Troy* to Newburg, thence by conveyance to Montgomery, where I had an interview with Dr. SMITH, who accompanied me to Walden, and there I had an interview with the poor girl, BODINE, who was truly a pitiful sight, being pale and emaciated. After stating the reason of my calling upon her, I took a minute statement from her of all matters connected with the case, and every particular by which I could corroborate her testimony from the time the operation of abortion was effected upon her by Mme. RESTELL, in New-York. I also obtained all the facts implicating her seducer, JOSEPH P. COOK, and his foreman, JOHN MCCANN, with aiding in the procurement of the abortion. After having obtained all the testimony I could, I returned to New-York and made my report to our Chief, MATSELL. On Aug. 13 Dr. S. C. SMITH brought the young woman (BODINE) to this City from Montgomery, and, by direction of the Mayor, a private boarding-house was procured for her until the meeting of the Grand Jury. Sept. 6 I went to No. 152 Varick-street for Miss BODINE, accompanied her to the halls of justice, and introduced her to our District-Attorney, JOHN MCKEON, Esq., who sent her before the Grand Jury. The next day the Grand Jury came into Court with bills of indictment for manslaughter in the second degree against Mme. RESTELL alias CAROLINE ANN LOHMAN, JOSEPH P. COOK, and JOHN MCCANN. Bench warrants being issued, HENRY VANDERVOORT, the clerk, placed them with me for execution. I immediately proceeded to the madame's house, in Greenwich-street, below Cortlandt, and was informed by her servant that she was not at home, but was invited to walk into the parlor and await her coming, as it was about time for her return from her usual morning ride with her husband. After waiting a short time, she and Mr. LOHMAN drove up to the door in their barouche. Being told by her servant that a gentleman was awaiting her in the parlor, she glided in, dressed in the most fashionable manner, but upon seeing me, hesitated and said "How do you do, Mr. B——!" and inquired what I desired. I informed her that my call was a professional one, and exhibiting my bench warrant told her I would be obliged to take her into custody and accompany her to the Court, which was now in session at the Tombs. Upon this she called in her husband, who asked me what it was all about, and after I had enlightened him, he said that he would arrange it and call up and give bail. I informed him that my duty required me to take his wife before the Court, and I would be obliged to do so. When he found that I could not be moved from the discharge of my duty, he said he hoped that I would not make any public exposure of his wife in the street, and that I would permit her to change her dress. I said certainly she might change her dress, and that so far from wishing to make any unnecessary exposure of her in the street that I would permit him to accompany her to the Court, and would follow them on the opposite side of the street. I had, however, to insist on being permitted to make a wedge of my foot, so that the door of her room in which she was changing her apparel from gay to somber colors could not be completely closed upon me, as I feared the egress into Liberty-street through the office. After the change was made we started for the Court, they on one side of the streets and I on the other. Upon arriving there I handed in my warrant. Recorder SCOTT, who was on the bench, declined to bail her, and a commitment was made out by Mr. VANDEVOORT, and handed to me; but I had more game to bag, so I gave the paper to Officer BROWN, who took his prisoner into custody, while I hied away to No. 28 St. Mark's-place, expecting to nab the old bird, COOK, but he had taken flight that morning to Walden, Orange County. I quickly made my arrangements, and was in Newburg by 9 P. M. that night. At 3 o'clock the next morning I started in a buggy to Montgomery, to see Dr. SMITH. At 7 A. M., he accompanied me to Walden, and after "piping off" COOK's crib till 8 A. M., our man put in an appearance, upon which I stepped up to him, and, after a rather hasty introduction by myself, much to his surprise arrested him. He and I were soon driving off toward Newburg at no snail's pace, and before we arrived at New-York, which was about 4 P. M., we had become pretty good friends, for I had tried to comfort the old gentleman in his tribulations. I took him to the Chief's office and handed him over to the custody of one of our officers, CHARLEY BLOOM, so that I could hasten down to the evening Albany boat, and send the necessary papers to the Governor to obtain a requisition for the surrender of COOK's foreman, JOHN MCCANN, who, I ascertained, was employed in a cotton factory at Georgetown, D. C. Having succeeded in sending them off, I returned to the office, and took my old traveling companion, COOK, to the Tombs, where I left him in default of $10,000 bail. On Sept. 10, at 8 A. M., I was at the post-office, but nothing had arrived from the Executive for me. I was in great anxiety, fearing that MCCANN might get wind of the arrest of his old employer COOK, and fly; so I determined to start without the requisition for Georgetown, and run the risk of arresting him on a certified copy of indictment. On the 11th I arrived in Washington, and the next day I ascertained that MCCANN was employed in the factory of a Mr. GEORGE BUMFORD, in Georgetown, and, although Mr. BUMFORD was in Washington, I was fearful to approach him in reference to MCCANN. The following morning, no papers having arrived for me, and fearing further delay, I decided to risk it, and arrest on the certified copy of the indictment, and after consulting with J. H. GODDARD, Captain of Police; he accompanied me to Georgetown, where we arrested MCCANN who consented to accompany me to New-York, instead of awaiting the arrival of the requisition in prison; he gave me his written consent to accompany me without the requisition.

The case was postponed until Oct. 20, when it was called up for trial, Recorder SCOTT, Aldermen STEPHEN FEEKS and THOMAS B. TAPPEN presiding, and the Clerk, HENRY VANDERVOORT, commenced to impanel the jury. There were only three obtained before adjournment, so many objections were made by RESTELL's counsel, JAMES T. BRADY and DAVID GRAHAM, Jr.

On the 25th the jury was obtained, and the poor victim, MARIA BODNIE, was called to the witness-stand, examined in behalf of the people, and underwent a long and searching cross-examination by the opposing counsel. She related a pitiful tale and a truthful one, for her testimony stood the test, and was credited by the Court and jury. Oct. 26 the case was still proceeding and I was in attendance, and was christened by my old friend J. T. B., "the rosy-cheeked Attorney-General of the case."

On Nov. 10 the case was summed up. The closing speech was left for Mr. HOFFMAN, and such a torrent of eloquence as gushed forth from his silvery tongue I never listened to before or since. It was strongly suspected that one of the jurors was unduly favorable to Mme. RESTELL, and to him Mr. HOFFMAN pointed his finger and sketched such a picture of a dishonest juror that he made him fairly quiver under it. He closed at 3 P. M., and after a short recess, the Recorder charged the jury. They retired, and at 8½ P. M. came into Court with a verdict of guilty of misdemeanor, and as the prisoner was under bonds of $10,000, the District-Attorney moved for her committal. She was transferred to the Tombs. The following day, after the Court was opened, Mme. RESTELL was brought in and sentenced by Recorder SCOTT to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. But before she could be sent there, her counsel got out a writ of error and obtained a stay of proceedings until her case could be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Her counsel made every effort to have her bailed out in the meantime, but the Court resisted all their efforts, and she was sent to Eldridge-street Jail to tarry there until her fate was decided by the Court above, which occupied just about one year, and the decision being adverse to her, she was obliged to serve out her full term of a year on Blackwell's Island, that being the sentence of the Court. Her accomplices were also punished.

Righteousness, or Ruin?

From the Evening Mail, Sept. 2.

There are some considerations of a fundamental character that ought just now to come home with especial directness and force to the citizens of a great commercial city like this. Among these is the necessity of good faith and honesty between man and man. In times not far distant if counted by years, but generations ago if we count by events and changes, men used to maintain a fair average of honest dealing, and the exceptional rascalities were so disreputable and so generally punished that the foundations of confidence were left solid and unshaken.

The derangement and inflation of values, the new conditions of business success brought in by the free use of the telegraph, the growth of stock and gold gambling, the examples of dishonesty set by railroad officials in either ruining the stocks of their roads or else in ruining the roads themselves for the sake of temporary dividends or profits on the sales of stock, the wide prevalence of official corruption, the success of avowed swindlers and blackguards, and the constant temptations to dishonesty afforded by examples of extravagant living—these are some of the evils that have sprung up and attained a terribly rapid growth within the past ten years. The dry rot which has pervaded our society and which has weakened and corrupted our public officials has come dangerously near to the very heart of that confidence which makes commerce and all its splendid and beneficent results possible.

Our solid men, our merchants and bankers and lawyers and property-owners generally, are on Monday night to assemble to consider one phase of a multiform and widely prevalent disease. Recent uncontradicted charges have been made against our City rulers which, if true, implicate them in robberies and extortions that would subject them to the quick processes of "Lynch law" in communities where a rough natural justice is executed. It has taken a long time to arouse our stolid, good-natured, apathetic, timorous or incredulous citizens to a belief that these charges, or the half of them, could be well founded. But proof has accumulated upon proof, and the accused have not only admitted their offenses by seeking to shift responsibility therefor, but have made an extreme test of the manhood of our citizens by an attitude of jaunty and impudent defiance.

At last the stolid have been partly awakened, the gentle are becoming firm, the apathetic have been stirred up, the timid have found far graver causes for fear from inaction than from any other cause, and the unbelieving have received testimony enough to convert the most doubting Thomas of them all. The citizens of New-York are finally beginning to be aroused to a sense of the situation into which their official servants and their own criminal apathy have brought them, and the voice of a long-outraged people is to have some public and adequate expression.

It is time that voice was heard, and from such depths of the popular conscience and with such tremendous emphasis that it would be recognized as "the voice of God" in judgment on corruption and dishonesty. There is nothing so terrible as such an expression when it is confessedly extorted from the deepest convictions of thinking and honest men. It is trumpet-toned in its inspiring effects on the doubtful, the wavering and the apathetic. The courage and purpose of individuals are kindled into tenfold fervor and firmness by the demonstration, and each honest man feels that he has sure sympathy, support and encouragement from his honest neighbors.

It is no exaggeration to say that a whole continent will watch for the reports of the meeting of next Monday night. If our readers could see, as we have seen for months past, how the American Press, from Maine to California, has been absorbed in the discussion of our City's shame they would need no elucidation of this statement. For months past our City rulers have been on trial, and the evidence in the case has been reproduced in thousands of newspapers, with running comments that no New-Yorker could read without a tingling of the ears and a reddening of the face with shame and humiliation. A whole continent has condemned our City rulers, and now waits to see whether we are not to receive a more humiliating sentence. From this time until this fight has a final and decisive issue it is the citizens of New-York who are on trial before the people of this country and the intelligent public sentiment of the world. By our action if is to be decided whether or not honesty can be as brave as dishonesty is impudent; whether the intelligence of our citizens is a match for low cunning; whether there is manhood enough among us to punish and put down public plunderers.

These are new aspects of the great battle whose preliminary skirmishes have held the attention of millions, and which now threatens to assume hitherto undreamed-of proportions. We desired, before the first open development of popular indignation, to suggest a few thoughts that might tend to deepen a sense of the nature of the contest. Do our business men reflect with sufficient seriousness on what this fight really involves? We do not now refer merely to the helpless and pitiable position in which the property-holders and citizens of New-York would be left were official dishonesty to obtain the slightest exemption from defeat and punishment. We do not now care to enlarge on the prospect of an increasing mortgage on the City that in ten years would cover every dollar's worth of real estate, or the suppression of an independent Press by a triumphant oligarchy or of the suppression of individual freedom by corrupt Courts.

These are the more obvious results of the subjugation of our once proud and imperial City by a handful of desperate and shameless men. These consequences are sickening enough to contemplate, even as a remote possibility. But they are not what it was our purpose to especially bring up today. What we want to say was that anything short of the utter triumph of honesty will inevitably result in the rapid undermining of the foundations of that confidence which underlies all the business that makes New-York the metropolis of the continent.

The success, even though but partial, of such high-handed frauds as are already virtually confessed, would strike far and wide and deep down into all the sources of mutual confidence between man and man. With such an example glaring at us, what merchant would dare trust his clerks, what depositor his bank, what consignor his consignee? The men whom the whole community has trusted have set the lesson of successful and shameless spoliation, and the community has not so far had the moral force or the courage to deal with its own servants. Every clerk and bank employe in New-York knows all these damning facts, and not one of them doubts that if the employing class were to show even a moderate degree of manly resentment and purpose not a man who is implicated in these City frauds would dare remain twenty-four hours within reach of legal process. If the employers choose to allow themselves to be not only robbed but defied, what more legitimate than the conclusion that they rather like the process, or the eventual result that thousands of weak, or wicked or profligate employes should imitate the masters of their masters and carry official City morals into private business relations?

Why, under the circumstances we suppose, should the already avowed criminal classes feel any restraint on the full indulgence of their desires for the money or property of others? Their offense would at most be but the violation of the law against simple theft or robbery. It would have in it none of the elements of a far graver crime—the betrayal of a sacred trust.

But we shrink from the contemplation of such an unloosening of all the bonds that hold men together in peaceful, productive and profitable society with one another. We wished merely to hint at the peculiar dangers that beset a great commercial community, whose stately palaces of trade and of residence all stand on the invisible foundations of justice and honesty and whose superstructure is really upheld by confidence between man and man.

This gone, our "palatial residences" would soon be the property of bankrupts, our wharves would go into a worse decay, our stores would be deserted, and we should, in brief, follow the examples of other corrupt cities, whose citizens had not the manhood to punish dishonesty and execute justice.

This would be the natural result of the triumph of official corruption, unless the moral laws of the universe and the human nature of men were both suspended by some awful miracle. But let us suppose a condition of affairs far less extreme, and, therefore, more probable. Suppose that through the apathy of our citizens the present state of things should continue; that is, that undenied dishonesty should keep on defying the mere sentimental indignation of taxpayers for a few months longer. What with "corners" in Wall-street, that resemble high way robbery only in its less manly features; with proven and defiant official corruption; with tolerated railway management that includes not only theft and robbery, but murder; with a public sentiment that allows the vilest of successful adventurers to occupy conspicuous positions—with all these combined and appalling features of our present epoch growing uglier and more dangerous, how long will men continue to trust one another, and what a little circumstance may bring about a collapse of all credit, and the wreck of all trades that depends on the belief in common honesty?

We are far from having the slightest desire to act the part of an alarmist. Indeed, so fearful are we of our stating the dangers which environ us that we have come far short of uttering what we have heard from men who have grown gray in watching the impalpable but mighty influences that raise or depress or destroy values.

New-York was never in such great peril as that which besets her citizens now. And there is only one sure road out of the quagmire of dishonesty, suspicion, and evil practices over which the solidest fortunes on the island are now shaking. It is the straight path that leads us back to simple and old-fashioned maxims of business, and to that justice which will spare neither high nor low offenders, and which is the only enduring and adequate ligament wherewith men can be bound together in permanently prosperous co-operation. Unless the powers of evil have had their day, and are come to judgment, they will have us and all our fancied possessions.

A Sample of Justice—How a Forger Escaped Punishment.

Of the "ways that are dark, and the tricks that are vain," in the case of scores of successful rogues that infest this City, and of the idiosyncrasies of the Judges before whom they are arraigned and released, the following story is an apt illustration. The facts are furnished by persons of undoubted reliability:

On the 7th day of last January, a stranger entered the establishment of Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, dealers in fine diamonds, watches and jewelry, at No. 22 John-street, and asked to look at some of the most valuable diamond rings. He appeared like a trader or speculator, of ordinary caste, who had made some money, and (as he said) intended to present a splendid ring to a lady friend. After considerable care in selection, he decided upon a single-stone ring, at the price of $1,375. The salesman proposed to have the lady's initials engraved upon it, but the purchaser declined, saying that he could not wait. Drawing from his wallet a check for $1,384, he tendered it in payment, at the same moment requesting that it should be sent to the bank to see if it was all right. The check purported to have been made by D. AUSTIN, and was on the Irving National Bank, payable to the order of PARKER HANDY, and was duly certified by the bank. Mr. MARCUS, of the firm, knowing Mr. PARKER HANDY, a banker and broker on Nassau-street, remarked to the stranger, "The check is not indorsed, and *you* are not PARKER HANDY."

He replied that he *was* PARKER HANDY—not the Nassau-street banker, but of Omaha. He then indorsed the check, which was at once sent to the bank. The ring was given to the stranger, who departed. A person followed, with instructions not to lose sight of him for a moment. The rogue walked to the Astor House and took an Eighth-avenue car. At the corner of Chambers-street he seemed conscious of being watched, and springing from the car attempted to escape by running, but was promptly arrested. On being arraigned at the Tombs it was found that the signature of D. AUSTIN, the drawer, and the certification were genuine, but the amount had been changed (by the erasure process) from $25 to $1,384. The rascal gave his name as "John Green," and was committed for trial. A fortnight afterward Messrs. STARR & MARCUS inquired at the Tombs, and ascertained that "Green" had been released on $2,000 "straw bail" furnished by a certain man named "Dash," on Eighth-avenue, who since has disappeared. The complainants state that they have written to Judge DOWLING for explanation, but without avail. "Green" is said to be a notorious swindler.

Col. Ryan Acquitted—The Charge of Swindling Untenable.

Col. W. A. C. RYAN, of Cuban notoriety, and at present publisher of the fashionable journal *Our Society*, was up for examination before Judge COX at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of passing bogus checks, preferred against him by OLIVER D. TAYLOR, of No. 81 West Eleventh-street. From the statement of the prosecutor it appeared that on the 30th May last a check for $150, purporting to be of the value of $150, payable to the order of E. P. BANNING, Jr., on the Union square National Bank, and indorsed by him, was given him by RYAN as security for the sum of $140, which he lent to him. On presenting the check at the bank it was ascertained that RYAN had not sufficient funds there to meet it, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension and placed in the hands of Sergt. MCCAUL, of the Court squad, by whom it was executed. Evidence was offered in behalf of RYAN showing that he had a sum of $65 to his credit in the bank, consequently no check issued by him upon it could be bogus, though it would not be honored for more than the amount deposited in his name. Under those circumstances Judge COX dismissed the complaint.

The West Farms School Difficulty.

Justice TAPPAN, of the Supreme Court, has issued a writ of peremptory mandamus against JOHN BERRIAN, claiming to be Treasurer, and WM. HERRING, claiming to be Clerk of the Board of Education in School District No. 1, in the town of West Farms, ordering said HERRING to deliver up to WM. MECKLEHAM, the Secretary of the new Board, all books, papers, &c., in his possession or under his control, belonging to the said School District, and ordering JOHN BERRIAN to deliver up to F. C. BERTE, the Treasurer of said Board, all moneys, &c., in his possession or under his control belonging to said Board. The writ was served on Messrs. BERRIAN and HERRING, and they severally failed to obey the order; they will, therefore, be brought before Justice TAPPAN on Monday morning, and be punished for contempt of Court.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, LOUIS BALLENBURGH, a City Marshal, attached to the Fourth District Judicial Court; JOSEPH A. KENT, a lawyer, and LOUIS FARBACH, a private citizen, were charged with grand larceny of furniture of the value of $219, the complainant being ALFRED STOCK, Jr., of No. 1,117 Second-avenue. The case arose out of a civil suit. The Justice reserved his decision, and allowed the defendants to go on their parole.

At a late hour Friday night an affray occurred on the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and an unknown man was left insensible on the sidewalk, and being carried to the Station-house, died there. From the investigation made by Capt. GARLAND, he became satisfied that deceased had been maltreated by EDWARD KING and JAMES VALENTINE, both of whom were arrested and held to await the result of the inquest to be held on Monday by Coroner HERRMAN.

OSCAR DAVIS and MICHAEL RYAN were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on two charges of larceny, made by CHARLES MILLIARD and CHARLES HEAL, each of whom alleged that he entered the office No. 146 Liberty-street to purchase a ticket to Liverpool. Each placed his money on the counter, and in making change were swindled out of $110 by the prisoners, both of whom were committed for trial.

During the past week adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were rendered in the cases of Rosalie Waterman, Wm. Walker, Wolfgang Teecher, Herman Bolte, American Metallic Ammunition Company, John L. R. Jennys, John L. R. Jennys, Jr., Lewis H. Baker, Joseph A. Miller, George A. Elmendorf. Discharges were granted to Wm. M. Morgan, Charles F. Rand, Solomon Meter and Yhenas F. Frank.

The meeting of the Italian Colony, which was to have taken place last evening, at Germania Assembly Rooms, was postponed by the parties who called it, until some time when the colony will have exhausted other important affairs, for which they will be called together to decide upon.

The pier for the East River Bridge on the Brooklyn side greatly obstructs the view of the pilots on the Fulton-ferry, and they are thereby prevented from seeing craft which may be hugging the shore at certain stages of the tide until the ferry-boats which they steer are caught in the eddy.

At 8 o'clock last evening JOSEPH LANDIS, of Ninetieth-street and Avenue A, was found in a shanty suffering from two wounds, one a deep gash in the thigh and another in the head—the latter severing an artery. The injuries, he stated, were received during a fight with unknown parties. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred last night in the four-story brick tenement-house, at No. 132 West Broadway, owned by GEORGE WELSH. The roof was entirely consumed, and the loss to the occupants is estimated at about $1,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

During the week ending yesterday Marshal HART issued licenses as follows: Carts and cartmen, 23; coach, 5; stage 60; vender, 25; express, 8; junk-shop, 3; junk-cart, 7; second-hand dealer, 1; driver, 61. Total amount received for licenses and fines, $1,494 50.

Ex-Governor A. E. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island; Judge A. C. DIBBLE, Hon. J. B. HOWARD and Hon. J. W. SWORDS, of New-Orleans; Col. W. C. GOODLOE, of Kentucky, and Hon. E. P. CLAYTON, of Georgia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Joint Committee of the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen have received replies from the following gentlemen accepting the appointment to examine the City accounts: ROYAL PHELPS, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, THOMAS W. PEARSALL and PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

A number of complaints have been made that the Park Commissioners have removed the backs from the benches in the various pleasure-grounds, thus forcing visitors to be as uncomfortable as possible.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore, yesterday, on the north side of Governor's Island, and was removed to the Morgue by order of Coroner SCHIRMER to await identification and inquest.

ELI MAY and GUSTAVE MAY, charged with smuggling diamonds from Paris to this country, were admitted to bail in $500, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, with the consent of the District-Attorney.

United States Senator ALEX. MCDONALD, of Arkansas; Judge J. D. CATON, of Illinois; Gen. L. E. WEBB, of Wisconsin; Gen. TOWNSEND, of Albany, and J. M. SPENCER, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The new room of the Board of Brokers will be ready for occupation by Wednesday, but the decoration of the Broad-street entrance will not be completed before the last of the present week.

Yesterday afternoon ROBERT ROBERTS, a laborer, forty-five years of age, residing at Pier No. 10 North River, fell on a bottle, the fragments of which cut him severely. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

The regular election for officers of the Fresco Painters' Association took place last night at No. 200 Third-avenue, and Mr. WILLIAM CONRAD was elected President.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, WILLIAM EPPS was committed on a charge of attempting to commit an indecent assault on MARY TURLEY, of New-street.

On every pay-day two Sisters of Charity station themselves near the Paymaster's office in the Navy-yard, and mutely appeal for alms for their institution.

A list of the appointees in the Custom-house is accessible to all who may wish to see it. Similar publicity of the names of City officials would be very interesting.

Judge L. F. BENSON, of Nashville; Gen. W. J. WALKER, of Washington, and Hon. WM. SWEETSER, of Indiana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. JAMES OWENS has been appointed weigher in the Custom-house, vice E. H. READ, and Col. MEREDITH has received the appointment of clerk in the Fourth Division.

The business in the Custom-house during the past few days has been very extensive. The receipts in the month of August were very near $17,000,000.

The detectives are still in pursuit of VAN SAUN, the forger, and hope to catch him ere many days.

There will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square on Monday, Sept. 4, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Gen. REESE, of the United States Army, and Hon. R. R. BRIDGES, of North Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. ADRIEN R. ROOD, of Buffalo, and Rev. O. F. STARKE, of Connecticut, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. J. M. FORBES, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the Surrogate granted letters of administration on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Dennis O'Connor, John C. Smith, Henry Korn, Margaret Kinsella, Mary Ann Corby, Edward Farrell, Patrick Landers and George G. Hazeldine. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of EMMA O'CONNOR, were granted to BRIDGET MARTIN.

The new Fulton Ferry-house will be opened to the public on Monday. The structure presents an exceedingly imposing appearance from Fulton-street. It is 120 feet deep by 205 wide. In a niche in the centre there is to be placed a bronze figure of FULTON. The internal departments are also well arranged. The cost of the entire work was about $110,000.

On the 13th inst. the New-Haven Grays and National Blues of Connecticut, and the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of New-York, will visit Brooklyn, E. D., by invitation of the Forty-seventh Regiment, (Brooklyn's Own.)

The new organ for the College Church, (St. John the Baptist) corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, is finished and will be performed upon today at high mass and vespers.

The Police made 598 arrests during the past week.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday Mr. EDWARD G. BROWN, of Elizabeth, N. J., the new owner of the Staten Island Horse Railroad, sent to the island a drove of horses, and will commence today running cars from Tompkinsville to Fort Wardsworth. During the next week cars will run on the New-Brighton side as far as the road is completed.

The ship *Thomas Dunham*, which was detained in the Upper Quarantine Grounds by the murder of one of the sailors by the mate, sailed yesterday, the Captain, who was not concerned in the affair, having been released, and a new crew shipped.

Supervisor BRICK is using his influence at Albany to have the assessment of the county reduced to half a million of dollars.

GEO. SIMPSON, arrested last week, is supposed to belong to a gang of burglars who have been committing depredations at New-Brighton.

The Street Commissioners of the village of Edgewater have been directed to cease work on the roads by the Trustees, owing to want of funds.

The Young Men's Christian Association of West Brighton are erecting a fine new brick building at a cost of $16,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

DONELL HAMILTON, of New-Orleans, was yesterday arrested in Orange by Officer YOUNG, of the former City, who charged him with having stolen $800 from a New-Orleans shipping firm by whom he was employed. His *fiancée* lived in Orange, and this led the officer to follow him to that place. Five hundred dollars were found in his possession.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Newark is about to put up a handsome building on the recently-purchased Park Church property. The tower will be removed, and a four-story building will be erected immediately in front of the old church edifice, which will be retained as a lecture-room.

The peach crop is rapidly falling off, and yesterday only forty-seven car loads, or considerably less than the season's average, arrived at Jersey City. During the Summer over 2,500,000 crates have been transported over New-Jersey Railroad.

Two women, MARGARET HICKEY and MARY BEIRNE, yesterday arrived in Jersey City, from Cincinnati, intending to take the *City of Paris*, for Liverpool, when one of them was discovered to be insane, and was arrested and taken to the First Precinct Station-house.

Deputy-Sheriff ONSLOW, of Jersey City, yesterday arrested a driver of the New-York Plow Company, in Exchange-place, for driving a dissoled horse with a load weighing nearly 4,000 pounds.

A colored woman named LINDA STOKES was yesterday arraigned in Newark, charged with larceny. Articles valued at nearly $500, stolen from various parties, were found in her possession.

A starch-box containing the dead body of an infant was yesterday found by two laborers while digging on the property of Mr. REILLY, on Duncan-avenue, Jersey City.

The books of the recently-organized Trust Company at Newark have been opened, and $250,000 of the stock taken in less than two days.

There are 43,000 trout and salmon in the breeding-ponds of Mr. THOMPSON, near Lambertville.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds 1862, 93¼; 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93⅛; '65s, old, 93⅛; '67s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; the sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Beef, 72s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt., for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Spirits PETROLEUM, 10¼d.@11d. ₱ gallon.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Rentes, 56f. 95c.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Evening.—Common RESIN, 8s. ₱ cwt. WHALE-OIL, £32 10s.@£33 ₱ ton.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mrs. M. Featon and child, Miss C. Samilfer, Miss M. Conley, Mrs. M. Bretzfelder, Mrs. Morton, Miss Morton, Mrs. L. Wauff, Mrs. A. Morgan, Mrs. C. F. Palmer, Master Palmer, Mrs. Brabant, Mrs. E. Josphat, Mrs. M. Conlan, Mrs. S. Gilbert, Miss S. Gilbert, Mrs. Thomas Reynolds, J. Reynolds, Master J. W. Reynolds, Miss O. Reynolds, Miss A. Reynolds, Miss H. R. Crosbie, George Roberts, D. Smith, O. Swenson, T. A. Crosbie, Mrs. T. A. Crosbie, Charles M. Marshall, Thos. H. Marcello, J. Finley, P. Brown, Antonio J. Canonias, A. Shapman, J. Clasera, J. D. Lawler, Mrs. J. D. Lawler, Master Lawler, Miss Lawler, P. Jones, H. S. Jack, S. Pringle.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Caroline Sheffield and child, Miss Lizzie Delaney, Geo. Firth, Mrs. M. M. Davis, Mrs. V. Scheppel and child, W. B. Barnard, C. Fred. Herbst, Alex. Henderson, Robt. M. Grinnell, Alfred Scharr, John A. Peter, Thomas Russell, Thomas C. Dempsey, wife and 2 children, R. Fessel, wife and 2 children, J. N. Jones, Captain D. W. Bohonon, Joseph Stuart, A. Finlay, J. J. Robinson, Samuel Lee, Rev. P. Hart, Benjamin Bordhouse Mr. Kennelly, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. McElligot, George L. Shaw, Mr. Caralies, David Thomson, J. Shelly, T. Leahy, Messrs. Fugi, Monera, Hevabora, Louis Comelia, of Japan; Jno. Stepthoe, J. M. Spear, Mr. Carell, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowers, Gen. Jas. A. Byrnes, Gen. Geo. T. Finnegan.

In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.—A. Raye, Chas. Robertson, Rev. P. Havermans, Francis Young, Rev. Mr. Mann, L. H. J. Routh, H. M. Control Staff, Christopher Lyckberg, Henry Bell, Jas. Aitken, Alex. Wood, James Henderson, Frank Henderson, Louis Aurin, N. M. Buchanan, Miss Maria M. Tornberg, Miss R. K. Root, Mrs. S. R. McKnight, Miss Ellen L. Beeson, Miss M. Buchanan, Mrs. Ellen Scott, David Craig, Mrs. Craig and 3 children, Daniel Brewster, Jeremiah Crean, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Martha Nilson and infant, Chas. Purdy, A. Evans, &c., and other passengers in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—C. E. Mirus, J. C. Snyder and wife, Thos. M. Millette, Mr. Isaac, L. Heidelberg, L. Cohen, S. Saloman, F. Saloman, Wm. Darr, G. Hetterich, R. G. Cole, Mrs. D. Amren and daughter, Thos. B. Ferguson and sister, Wm. H. Niver, Wm. Weaver, Mrs. M. E. Betruken, P. Godfrey, George Godfrey, Miss M. I. Mitchell, Mrs. F. M. Johnson, M. E. Aman, D. Greenfield, J. F. Rose, F. Gorgon, Mrs. Spelman, Mr. Mills, W. G. Kirk, G. J. Allen, R. P. Spencer, E. Brigham, Mr. Vanderpoel.

In the steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—John McDonald, Wm. R. Wright, Miss Gallaher, Miss Hannah Gallaher, Mr. and Mrs. Park, Miss Park, E. Ogeran, I. Hulley, Clarence Williams, C. S. Sawyer, John B. Stewart, D. Gombaredd, C. E. Cuff, Mrs. Dowling, Miss Sharpley, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. J. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gledhill, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Cowie, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McCueline, Miss Mary E. Edwards, Master Arthur Gilkisson, Miss Bessie Gilkisson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Zborowski, 2 daughters, son, governess and manservant, Miss Thompson, J. Henderson Grant, John S. Fletcher, Miss Thornton, A. L. Cobb, D. Morris, Joseph Thornton.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.—R. Allardice, Wm. Aird, Wm. Adamson, family, governess and nurse, A. Boyle, P. Cunningham, C. H. Colton, J. L. Colton, J. A. Craig, J. and A. Carlyle, E. and S. Coming, Miss C. Dempsey, J. W. Dobbs, Wm. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, son and daughter, Rev. D. H. Fletcher and sister, J. F. Forsyth, P. Johnston, J. E. Kimball, Mrs. Luke and child, James Laughlan, Wm. Lockie, Mrs. Largue, Miss Marshall, John Martin, James P. Mark, E. and J. Moxey, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Donald McDonald, C. B. McLean, S. McCandlish, Mrs. Tennant and children, Mrs. Taylor and children, John and Robert Ure, Miss Jemima Ure, Robert Veitch and son, Miss Ann Watson, D. A. Hyslop, William Hyslop, Miss Hyslop, F. C. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and children, Miss Agnes Rogerson, Mary Jane Rogerson, David Saunders and boy, Miss Mary Herreran, Rev. John Hogg, Jas. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Hird, William Reeves, David Ross, Mrs. Spalding and children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:28 | Sun sets......6:29 | Moon sets...9:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:17 | Gov. Island.11:06 | Hell Gate..12:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Franklyn; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Resolve, (Br.,) Trevern, Whitehaven, C. P. Sumner & Co.; Margaret Edwards, (Br.,) Thomas, Elsinore, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Shamrock, Dow, Belfast, (Ireland,) Morrison & Bartow; Athena, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gaus, (Ger.,) Steengraafe, Bremen, H. Koop; Richard Pearce, (Br.,) Rathburn, Gibraltar for orders, H. J De Wolf & Co.; Sicillian, Percival, Gibraltar and Malaga, S. C. Loud & Co.; Boa, (Span.,) Zulia, Tarifa for order, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Mattie B. Russell, York, Guantanamo, Thompson & Hunter; Excelsior, (Br.,) Major, Bermuda, D. McColl; Leader, (Br.,) Jarvis, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley; M. A. Henry, (Br.,) Taylor, Port Spain, Jones & Lough; Havana, Bennis, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Wanderer, (Br.,) Gilliatt, Exeter, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; W. McKean, (Br.,) McKean, Hull, Eng., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Ganion, Little Glace Bay, George H. Brewer.

Schrs. Ida S. Burgess, Cottrell, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, W. K. Hinman & Co.; H. S. Banks, Chase, Fall River; C. S. Bushnell, Mayo, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emelia, (Port.,) DeSilva, Funchal, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Eveline, Price, Barbados, S. Trowbridge & Co.; Malanta, (Br.,) Sandford, Windsor, N. S., Crandall & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Donovan, St. Stephens, G. Wessels; Union, Smith, Corpus Christi, I. B. Gager; Tampico, Leonard, Tampico, M. Cheveria & Co.; E. F. Williams, (Br.,) Pitt, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Louisa, (Br.,) Wagner, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Greta, (Br.,) Stinson, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Eureka, Wallace, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; John Randolph, ——, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Honest Abe, Conery, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Josephine, Fickett, Salem via Elizabeth, W. Ray & Co.; Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport; Cornelia, Kerwin, Bridgeport.

Sloop Union, Hutchinson, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Monro, Glasgow Aug. 19, and Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage, with heavy sea; had cold weather and frequent rain for last 10 ds.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Meynaber, Bremen Aug. 19, and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and 765 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 26, lat. 48 43, lon. 28 18, passed schr. Josie S. Frazier, (Br.,) bound E.; 30th, lat. 42 50, lon. 50 40, passed ship Charles, (Fr.,) bound W.; Sept. 2, 9 A. M., lat. 40 18, lon. 71 08, passed ship Resolute, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans Aug. 26 and S. W. Pass 27, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, Liverpool Aug. 1, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.; is anchored on the Bar.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Cunningham, Liverpool Aug. 1, with mdse. and 290 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Adelaide Norris, Reed, Cardiff 48 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Gates & Porterfield. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Mercur, (Nor.,) Frevold, Port Talbot 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 13 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Catina R., (Aust.,) Sforzina, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather; passed Gibraltar July 17; Aug. 28, lat. 40 35, lon. 68 50, spoke bark Aurora, (Span.,) hence for Bilboa.

Bark Galveston, Briard, Amsterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 30, 60 miles S. W. from Nantucket South Shoals, had the tail end of a hurricane, lasting 4 hours with great violence, during which split two topsails, spencer-jib and staysail; since had fine weather, and been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Soli Deo Gloria, (N. G.,) Wienandt, London 58 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Aug. 16 lat. 50, lon. 48 30, spoke bark Lady Carter, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Bark Canada, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Middlesboro, Eng., 52 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig China, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Arenburg, St. Pierre, Mart. 13 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Left in port bark Stella, (Br.,) for Baltimore, ldg.; brig J. H. Lane, (of Searsport,) dischg.

Brig Iri, (Aust.,) Manasteretti, Cette 56 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and experienced strong southerly winds throughout; Aug. 30 and 31, had a heavy gale from S. to W., during which lost foretopsail, maintopmast stay-sail, and started head; has been 13 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Parana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Brig Danube, from Sydney.

Schr. Atlantic, Barker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds. with 275 tons plaster to Wotherspoon, Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. J. S. Moulton, (of Eastport,) Crowley, Campo Bello, N. B., 6 ds. with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Osprey, of Machias, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co. Aug. 30, off Chatham, in a heavy gale, split sails and lost part of deck load.

Schr. Daylight, McFadden, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Martha A., Jarvis, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Whitaker, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Preston, Calais, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Chillion, McIntyre, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Calista, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Mediator, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Golden Ray, Allen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Eliza Ruyon, Lyons, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. A. C. Buckley, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. J. B. Goodsell, Harris, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Bement, Wiggins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Bliss, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bonny Ives, Curtis, Blue Hill, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Susanna, ——, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Drinkwater, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. H. L. Snow, Cushman, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Merrill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Bristol for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Gray, Edgartown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Shalon, Derby, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. C. Beebe, Forester, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Brightman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Briggs, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Freeman, Colton, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Manlove, Cornish, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Warren, Meager, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Green, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charm, Starr, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. N. Bentley, Ferris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. L. Mallory, Harris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Early Bird, Hart, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. R. Rockhill, Rockhill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Maxfield, May, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. Gessner, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Merrick, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Abbott, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tillie E. Brown, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Dennisport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. L. Freeman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Georgia, Parker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ida, Dearing, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. W. H. De Witt, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Lawrence, New-Haven.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hall, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Lodovick Bill, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. White Wing, Cheesebro, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. President, Phinney, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Baltimore, Larder, New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Hill, East Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, for Albany.

Schr. Memento, Nickerson, Plymouth.

Schr. H. E. Willetts, Boyles, Brookhaven.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Plymouth.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby for Albany.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Sam. Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington.

Schr. Fannie Butler, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. Citizen, Merrill, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. George Twibell, McFadden, New-Haven.

Schr. Knight, Beebe, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Allen, Providence.

Schr. James McDiverty, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Woodville.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Gust, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Pointer, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Cape Ann.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tryall, Soule, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Guilford.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. Grace, Hill, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam ships Franklin, for Stettin; Rhein, for Bremen; Europa, for Glasgow; Calabria, City of Paris, and Spain, for Liverpool; City of Galveston, for Galveston; Emily B. Louder and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; South Carolina for Charleston; Zodiac, for Newbern; Volunteer, for Wilmington; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

Below.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arr. ships Comet, from Liverpool; Henry Pelham, from Ardrossan; bark Harriet F. Hussey, from Gottenburg; brig Mary Le Blanc, from Port au Prince.

Returned—Bark Elliot Ritchie, hence for Baltimore, with rudder broken, having been ashore on Teddy Rocks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. J. Potten, from Rockport.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; steamer Maryland, for Baltimore; schr. Matilda Brooks, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 2.—Passed in United States ship Relief, for Washington; brig Alice, from St. Jago, for Baltimore.

Passed out brigs Mary Rice, for Rio; Rocky Glen, for Cork; schrs. St. Hubert and Annado, for Porto Rico.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 2.—Brig Rocky Glen, from Baltimore, put in leaking badly around the rudder-post.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 1.—Arr. brig Adeline Richardson, Jersey City, for Salem; schrs. Radwel Vanaman, Philadelphia, for Boston; Mail, Port Johnson, for Richmond, Me.; Pearl, Elizabethport, for Saco; Carrie, St. John, for Providence; Lodriel, Bangor, for New-Haven (disctg. part of her cargo here); Louis Crockett, Windsor, for Hampton Roads for orders.

Sld. schr. Louis Crockett.

Sept. 2.—Arr. schrs. E. J. Hearty and G. B. McFarland, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Ida Lewis, Elizabethport, for do.; Namskoug, New-York, for do.; C. E. C. McConville, do., for Belfast; Jas. Henry, do., Rockland; Fleetwing, do., for Ellsworth; Mary E. Gage, Elizabethport, for Salem; E. G. Sawyer, Calais, for Bridgeport; M. W. Drew, South Amboy, for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Hildegard, (Norw.,) Murck, from Cardiff, which arrived 1st and anchored on the Bar, came up this A. M., and reports coming the northern passage, and had heavy westerly winds for first five weeks; since had light winds and calms, and been 14 ds. W. of the Banks. Aug. 8, lat. 47, lon. 41, spoke bark Ploen, (Norw.,) from Sunderland, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 19, lat. 45 10, lon. 45 57, ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Aug. 20, lat. 44 55, lon. 49 10, ship Sir Robert Peel, from London, for New-York.

Same time, ship Edward O'Brien, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

Aug. 31, lat. 40 56, lon. 67 50, ship David Crockett, from Liverpool, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Guion steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Whineray, from New-York Aug. 23, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.